THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 52—No. 25. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, June 22, 1870. Established 1818.

THE BEAVER ARGUS Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to
J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space, equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

DR. JOHN C. LEVIS, Surgeon & Physician.—Office, during the day, at Dunlap's corner; at night at my residence on Water street, Bridgewater, Pa. Will practice Surgery and Medicine. [mar4:1y:ch'd apr27

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa. Office and residence on Third St., east of the Court House. All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also persons having *Real Estate for Sale,* and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. apr27:1y

J. S. McNUTT, M. D., Having permanently located in Beaver, would respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and surrounding country. Special attention paid to the treatment of female diseases. Surgery done with a skillful hand. Office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court House. apr20,'70,6m

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by
p23:tf] J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots' Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. lay26'69:1y

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar31:1y.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly atteded to. sep29'68:1y.

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 3d street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr17'68:3m.

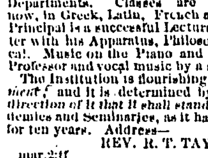
HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. apr7,1869:1y

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester. apr29'68

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE will open its Spring Session **March 31, 1870; Rev. R. T. Taylor,** Principal assisted by six able instructors in the different Departments. Classes are being conducted, now, in Greek, Latin, French and German. The Principal is a successful Lecturer and Experimenter with his Apparatus, Philosophical and Chemical. Music on the Piano and Organ taught by a Professor and vocal music by a successful vocalist. The Institution is flourishing, and is no *experiment;* and it is determined by those having the *direction of it that it shall stand in the van of Academies and Seminaries,* as it has done confessedly for ten years. Address—
REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.
mar.2:tf

WAGON FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a **Two Horse Wagon,** in good running order, which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for a good horse. Also a good cultivator for sale. J. C. MOULTER.
apr20tf Bridgewater, Pa.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish;



and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; *the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled.* **Laughing Gas** prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.
nov3:tf] T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Singer Sewing Machine.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES,

The most perfect and simple machine of the kind ever invented.

Both of the above popular machines have been lately improved until they stand without a rival.

Price of the SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE from $65,00 upwards.

Price of HINKLEY'S KNITTERS $30.

Circulars and Samples mailed free on application.

STRAW & MORTON,
GENERAL AGENTS.
No. 20 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Agents wanted for the Hinkley Machine everywhere, and for the Singer in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Va., where there are none already established.
nov24:1y. chd je15

BUYERS, LOOK HERE!

The undersigned, thankful for past favors would respectfully inform the public that he has one of the finest selections of

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Etc., Etc.,

on hand to be found in the county. His assortment of

School, Miscellaneous and Religious BOOKS

is complete; while no pains are spared on his part to make his

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

equal to the best of City Establishments. He is the exclusive agent for the celebrated

Foley's Gold Pen,

for this county. Those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing. He is the Agent for this county for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as he can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwater's School Government for sale at Publisher's prices. Also on hand, Toys and Variety Goods, suitable for all seasons.

J. F. PRICE.
jan1, 1870:1y Broadway, New Brighton.

NEW
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
NELSON'S BLOCK,
DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

The Undersigned, having taken the Store Room formerly occupied by
STEWART & WILSON
Invites the attention of
The Public Generally
To his Stock of
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters & Slippers.
Custom Made Work
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
GOODS ALL NEW,
AND OF THE
Finest and best Quality.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED
that he sells as
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.
J. D. MILLER,
apr13:1y Diamond, Rochester.

Miscellaneous.

THE SUEZ CANAL!

WHILE the World is more or less exercised over the opening of the Suez Canal, the Public, in Beaver and vicinity, should not lose sight of the fact that

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES,
Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,
Tobacco and Cigars;
And all other articles usually found
In a First Class
GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call
and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.
jan5. S. SNITGER & CO.

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ETC.

No medicine or treatment can excel the powerful curative power of

DR. SIMMS'
White Pulmonic Balsam.

It cures with a rapidity unequalied by any other remedy offered for Throat and Lung diseases. It is recommended by over 2,000 persons in Wilmington, and hundreds in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities and communities throughout the country. Mr. Pennington, of Wilmington, Illinois, writes that there is not (with a few exceptions) a family in that city who will be without it if possible to procure it. Such is its popularity wherever it is known—and this popularity arises from the fact that it universally cures all who use it. There is no case of COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, BLOOD-SPITTING, HOARSENESS, and even PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, where the system is not broken down with the wear of the disease, or pretended medicine, or inexperienced advice, that this Balsam will not cure if carefully used according to directions. We guarantee it all we represent it to be, and invite a trial from the afflicted everywhere. Price 50 cents, medium size, and $1 for large sized bottles. Prepared only by

J. H. SIMMS, M. D.,
PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMIST,
No. 707 Market St.,
WILMINGTON, Del.

Philadelphia depot, Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, 602 Arch Street.
Baltimore depot, S. S. Hance, 108 Baltimore St.
For sale by Medicine Dealers generally.
june15;'70:1y

BEAVER
DRUG STORE,
HUGO ANDRIESSEN,
Druggist & Apothecary,
BEAVER, PENN.

DEALER IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY, &c. &c.
Choice Family GROCERIES,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,
LAMPS & LAMP CHIMNEYS,
BURNERS, &C.,
Of the greatest Variety, and at the Lowest
CASH PRICES.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and scientifically compounded at any time day or night.

☞ Agents for Fahnestock, Haslett and Schwartz's Strictly Pure White Lead, the oldest and best brand in the market, at manufacturers' prices. ☜ [oct6.1y

The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing MACHINE.



STITCH! STITCH!! STITCH!!!

Stop—please, and don't ruin your eyes and constitution by bending over the slow progress of that needle, but save the all important *health, time* and *money* by procuring a first class *Sewing Machine,* one that makes the celebrated lock stitch, alike on both sides, and does all kinds of work; is neat, durable and simple in construction; runs very light; is easy to operate; received the first diploma at the late fair; is giving the best of satisfaction to its purchasers; warranted for three years, and price only $40. Such an one is *The Celebrated Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine.* For farther particulars call at the office, one door below I. N. Atkins' Hat Store, Beaver, Pa., or address for testimonials, circulars, &c., S. J. ANDERSON, Agent.
mar23;1y] Beaver, Pa

SLATE

THE
TWIN CITY SLATE COMPANY
Are prepared to furnish Builders or Slaters, their
Very Dark Blue Colored Superior
Roofing - Slate,
From their own quarries located in Northampton county, Pa., AT QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
apr20m;

Miscellaneous.

REMOVAL.
Thomas Allison,
HAVING REMOVED HIS STORE
TO BEAVER, Pa.,
In the Rooms formerly occupied by Orr & Cooper, where he now has and intends keeping
A General Stock of MERCHANDISE
Having received from the East, within a few days past, a fine selection of
DRY - GOODS,
OF THE
Latest Spring Styles,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

ALPACA, POPLINS,
De LAINS, PRINTS,
CHECKS, GINGHAMS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
JEANS, TWEEDS,
DINIMS, COTTONADES,
CRASH, FLANNELS,
BOOTS & SHOES, HOSIERY, &c., &c,
SHOVELS, HARDWARE,
RAKES, SPADES,
TUBS, BUCKETS, QUEENSWARE, &c. HOES,

To the above articles he has added a choice selection of
GROCERIES:

COFFEES, TEAS,
WHITE & BROWN SUGARS, SYRUPS,
MOLASSES, SPICES,
TOBACCO, SOAPS, &c.

All the above articles will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce. Call and examine his stock and prices. **THOMAS ALLISON.**
apr20 '70:1y

ICE CREAM SALOON
AND
CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Ice Cream Saloon and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will
Keep the best quality of Ice Cream
during the Summer, and respectfully urges those in want of that article to give him an early call.
His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style.
Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. **GEORGE FREDERICK.**
may11;1y

WALL PAPER
WALL PAPER.
WINDOW SHADES
BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c.,
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST assortment of these Goods that has ever been brought to the city. Call and examine before purchasing, and be convinced, at
F. E. WELLS & CO'S.,
NO. 108 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
sept15;1y.Feb.9ch'd

Iron City College.

The Most Complete Business College in the United States,

Affording facilities for acquiring a thorough, practical business education, possessed by no other School in the country.

Since its incorporation in 1855, nearly Sixteen Thousand Students, representatives from every State in the Union, have attended here.

No vacations. Students enter at any time, and receive private instruction throughout the entire course.

N. B.—Circulars with full particulars and all necessary information, on addressing
SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
jan19:1y.

Wall Paper,
WALL PAPER;
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES
At the Old Stand,
(*For 25 Years.*)
No. 59 Smithfield Street,
Second Door from Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

We call the attention of our former patrons and the public generally that we are now prepared to supply them with a tremendous stock of

WALL PAPER,

of superior quality and excellence, at lower prices than can be had at any other *Establishment East or West.*
CHURCHES, LODGES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Furnished at the very lowest rates.
Particular Attention Paid to the
Wholesale Department,
CALL AND SEE US.
apr20:3m] J. SHIDLE & SON.

Children's Carriages
AT
O'Leary & Singleton's,
148 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Splendid Assortment of 2 and 3 Wheel Gigs, and 4 Wheel Perambulators
OF THE BEST EASTERN MANUFACTURE.
Prices Low as the Lowest.
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
LADIES' SATCHELS,
AND FANCY BASKETS,
IS NOT EXCELLED IN QUALITY OR PRICE, IN THE TWO CITIES.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
FANCY - GOODS,
TOYS, NOTIONS, &c.
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
O'LEARY & SINGLETON,
apr13:1y] 148 Federal St., Allegheny city, Pa.
June 22 changed.

Dry Goods.

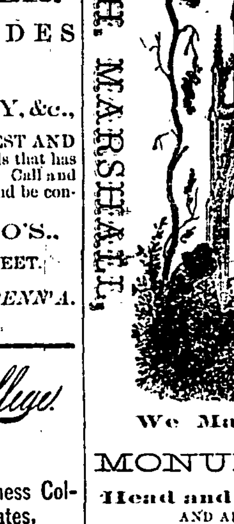
B. S. RANGER,
Bridge Street,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.
IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
DRY GOODS.
Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton Flannels,
Joconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves & Mits.

Groceries,
Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White SilverDrips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,
Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.
WOODENWARE.
Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles
CARBON OIL,
Linseed Oil & White Lead.
Boots and Shoes
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES,
in great variety.
Rifle Powder and Shot,
Blasting Powder and Fuse.
Flour Feed & Queensware.
All heavy goods delivered free of charge.
By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage. **B. S. RANGER.**
dec23'68:1y.—jy7chgd.

NEW MARBLE WORKS.

W. H. MARSHALL,



AT BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

We Manufacture
MONUMENTS,
Head and Foot Stones,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Marble and Stone Work
ON SHORT NOTICE.
We Claim to do the Best Work in
Western Pennsylvania,
FOR THE LEAST MONEY,
And Mean to do as we Represent.
WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD
AT HOME OR ABROAD.

Persons wishing work in our line are invited to call and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee satisfaction in every case. We have, also, a very fine selection of work at the Rochester Works, which can not be beat, for workmanship or price, anywhere. W. H. MARSHALL.
mar16;6m—je22;ch.

DRUGS!
DRUGS & MEDICINES
TRUSSES!
W. BUECHLING
German Apothecary and Druggist!
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER,
Keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMES AND SOAPS,
PAINTS, OILS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR
Medical Purposes.
Cigars and Tobacco, Crude and Refined Oils.
ALSO
Sole agent for Dr. Betzel's Patent Trusses.
All kinds of Trusses will be delivered on short notice. Physicians prescriptions will be filled at all hours of day and night.
☞ *A share of patronage solicited* ☜
jy21:1y.

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
PRINTING,
MANNILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw.
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
AND SOLD AT
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
☞ Rags taken in exchange. [sep

☞ Blank Deeds for sale at the Argus office.

SELECT POETRY.

WHAT DOES IT MATTER?

BY WM. ANDREW [illegible]

It matters little where I was [illegible]
Or if my parents were rich [illegible]
Whether they drank at the [illegible]
Or walked in the pride of [illegible]
But whether I walk an hone[illegible]
And hold my integrity fir[illegible]
I tell you, my brother—pla[illegible]
It matters much!

It matters little how long I [illegible]
In a world of sorrow, sin [illegible]
Whether in youth I am call[illegible]
Or live till my bones of [illegible]
But whether I do the best I [illegible]
To soften the weight of [illegible]
On the faded cheek of my fe[illegible]
It matters much!

It matters little where be m[illegible]
Whether on the land, or o[illegible]
By purling brook, 'neath [illegible]
It matters little or naught [illegible]
But whether the angel of [illegible] down,
And marks my brow with [illegible] touch,
As one who shall wear the [illegible] crown,
It matters much!

ORIGINAL.

[Written for the Beaver Argus.]

RESURRECTION.

BY S. Q. LAP[illegible]

'Gentlemen,' said Prof. ——, 'with this lecture closes my course on Anatomy; and with this course also terminates my labors in this, or any other Medical College.

"I have always endeavored to teach you Anatomy as practically as possible, and have left no stone unturned to accomplish this object. I have never allowed a scarcity of 'material' for dissection, to form a barrier to our progress.

"I have 'resurrected' largely—been shot at many times; and imprisoned once; all for the sake of my favorite science.

"I am glad to learn that in some States at least, wise laws have been enacted which will obviate the necessity of obtaining 'material' by 'resurrecting.'

"I came near getting into trouble in your delightful city," said he, looking at me.

That same evening, while standing around the stove in the general lecture room, awaiting the arrival of the members of the quiz society, I asked the Prof. for an explanation of his remarks at the morning lecture, in which he referred to the city from which I came.

"I will tell you," said he. "Do you remember when those two murderers, M—— and F——, were hung in your city?"

"I do," said I.

"Well, I *happened* to be there when it occurred, and a party of us Physicians resolved to 'go for' one of the bodies at least, and have an investigation of his morbid anatomy.

"We made all our arrangements, hired a spring wagon, and with a shovel, mattock, and a coarse bag we made our way to the [illegible] Cemetery, where F—— [illegible]. It was about half past twelve o'clock at night when we started.

"On arriving at the Cemetery, we divided the party into two reliefs; one to work while the other watched, to prevent being surprised and captured by the 'blues.'

"One of our party, Billy C——, a little doctor down town, while on watch, applied himself too frequently to a certain black bottle which he had brought along; and the consequence was, it got into his hair, tremendously. We kept him suppressed as well as possible, to prevent him from making any undue noise.

"After working away for about an hour and a half, and being frightened by several false alarms, we at length reached the coffin, pried off the lid, lifted the body out and, enveloping it in the sack, deposited it in the wagon. We then filled up the grave and prepared to make our exit from the Cemetery as quickly as possible, and return to the city.

"Billy C—— insisted on driving. We remonstrated, but to no purpose. Billy was drunkenly obdurate. He claimed that he was a first-classed driver, and would take no denial.—So to prevent too much loud talk and altercation, we allowed him to mount the seat and handle the 'ribbons.'

"We had not proceeded far before we became conscious of the fact that Billy had over estimated his abilities as a driver; and that too much whisky did not add anything to his powers in that particular role.

"We began *to perceive that the* wagon was describing some fearful curves and angles, too much so for absolute safety. We tried persuasion again, but no use. Suddenly with a kr-r-rim—bang—whack—over we went into a ditch.

"As this event was not altogether unexpected, all of us except Billy, had held ourselves in readiness for a jump, and so escaped injury.

"After securing the horses, we turned our attention to the driver and our 'subject.' 'Hurry up, men, for the Lord's sake, and take this infernal carcass off me!' gasped Billy, the breath nearly knocked out of him by the concussion. 'Hurry up, I can't move for the darned thing.'

"There he lay in the ditch, with the dead body lying across him, holding him down; and to make the matter worse, it had slipped out of the sack and was almost entirely naked.

"The upset, the souse in the mud, and the heavy body falling on him, had thoroughly sobered him, and he pleaded frantically for them to help him up. In less time than it takes to tell it, we raised both Billy and the 'subject,' and deposited them in the wagon, which was not broken any. We started off again, and after a rapid drive, reached the city and deposited our charge in a private room in the —— Street Hospital.

"How we did cut and slash away for two days and nights! He furnished glorious dissecting; muscles well developed and not much adipose tissue to bother us."

"What was the trouble you came near getting into, Prof.?" said I.

"Just wait a moment, I'll come to that by-and-by."

"Well, you know, or if you don't I do, that the body of M—— was buried away off in another cemetery. I determined to secure that for myself if possible, by resurrecting a little on my own hook. I knew that a watch would be kept on the grave for a night or two, and so I waited until the fourth night after the execution.

"By the promise of a ten dollar greenback, I secured the services of a stout darkey to go with me and assist in digging and carrying, [illegible]termined to go without a wagon—being much safer.

"About eleven o'clock on the fourth night we started; taking with us a shovel, mattock and a [illegible]. After a long and toilsome march we at length reached the U—— Cemetery, and immediately set about searching for the grave. I had been to the funeral, and privately marked it, so that I might find it without much difficulty.

"The night was clear and starlight, but no moon. All was still.

"The white monuments—tributes of love and affection—raised their white shafts aloft, and seemed in the uncertain light to wave to and fro, as if in menace of the deed we intended to perpetrate in their presence. But I had become too hardened in the business to be very sentimental; so, drawing off my coat, I requested my colored ally to go to the brow of the hill overlooking the main road, and also commanding a full view of the gate-keeper's house, and keep a careful watch for any one who might interfere with our operations.

"I then fell to work on the grave, making the earth fly thick and fast.

"After working thus for some time, and becoming tired, I summoned my assistant by a preconcerted signal, who took his turn at digging while I went on 'picket.' After two or three turns in this manner, it came my turn for the last round.

"By this time I was shoulder deep in the grave; very soon my pick came in contact with the lid of the rough box, and after throwing out a few spades full of earth, I reached the coffin at last.

"I was just about to split the lid with my spade, when I received a smart tap on the head from above. I stopped, looked up, and there saw distinctly outlined against the starlit sky, the form of a police officer in full uniform."

"Come! Come! my lark, you are my prisoner; you're in for it this time. Get out of that, and come along. I'l' just stick you in the lock-up till morning, and then you must go before the Mayor."

"Here was a dilemina. What must I do? Where was my nigger? What would be the result of all this? These and many other thoughts flitted through my mind with lightning-like rapidity.

"I remembered the jail at Washington City, where I had been for a similar scrape, and did not relish the idea of going again. But what could I do? The policeman had the advantage of me; I was down in a grave, and he standing above, armed with a mace and revolver.

"Thinking discretion to be the better part of valor, and not wishing to make the matter any worse, I accepted the situation.

"Well, give me a hand and help me out!" He did so, and in a twinkling landed me on the edge of the grave.

"He stood and looked at me for a moment; then said:

"Well—yes—ahem—well I guess I won't take you before the Mayor, but you can't have that body. I'm paid for watching it, and it would go hard with me if I let it be taken. Go! I may not be doing my duty to let you off so, but as long as I don't let you take the body, I think I do no harm."

"Without picking up any of my tools, I turned away and walked slowly in the direction of the gate.

"I saw him begin shoveling the dirt back into the grave, and all, my rebellious feelings rose up. I did not like to leave that body after so much trouble and risk. But then, thought I, *he has acted more generously with* me probably, than I deserved."

"But," said I, "Prof., how came he to let you off?"

"Well, you see, when he took my hand to help me out of the grave, a thought flashed through my mind to try a 'grip.' I did so, and felt it returned.

"*My Policeman was a brother Mason.*

"I reached the city, but never saw my darkey afterward; he had saved his own bacon, and failed to warn me.

"And this is how I got into the scrape in your city."

Strange Freak of "Electric Fluid."

One of the most remarkable instances of the peculiar manner in which lightning or electricity sometimes plays its pranks to the inconvenience and frequently terror of mortals was exhibited Wednesday evening on the road near Oakland. Dr. Spencer, the well known dentist of this city, was returning from the lower part of the city to his home between eleven and twelve o'clock, in a two horse buggy, accompanied by his wife, and when ascending the hill this side of Oakland there came a flash of lightning and an instantaneous clap of thunder, which was not heard by the Doctor, as he was so severely stunned as to be rendered insensible, in which state he remained for a space of two or three minutes. On returning to consciousness he first discovered that his wife was not in the buggy and that one of the horses was down, while the other was standing on its feet. He jumped out of the buggy and started in search of his wife whom he found lying in the road nearly fifty feet ahead of the buggy. She was apparently bewildered and partially unconscious. She could not tell how she got out of the buggy and did not remember anything after the flash of lightning.

The Doctor then turned his attention to the horse, which was still lying on the ground. After cutting the harness from him and bleeding him he succeeded in getting the animal on its feet, when he discovered that it was blind, and in working with it the animal fell over a precipice at the lower side of the road, going down a distance of forty feet, where he remained until the next morning, when the Doctor's driver succeeded in getting the animal home but he has not yet recovered his sight.

The Doctor and his lady, we are pleased to learn, have fully recovered from the terrible shock they received, and felt gratified at having escaped so fortunately.

RACHEL'S WAR.

Mrs Pettigrew had come in ostensibly to borrow Rachel's large dripping pan; and she meant to inquire, before the call was over, whether Rachel intended to use her preserving kettle on that day or the following week. But there was an admirable judiciousness about the good woman's mode of proceedings; so she settled down in a comfortable rocking chair, which cracked with her weight, and took off her sun bonnet and smoothed out the folds of her gown.

[illegible] making pumpkin pies; but the etiquette of the country did not oblige her to forego her occupation on account of her visitor. There was a pan of sifted pumpkin upon the table, and a pan of golden milk, showing the richness of fall pasturage, and eggs, and butter, and whiffs of cinnamon perfume were coming and going. Rachel held up a blue pie-plate upon her hand, and slitted the crust from about the edge with dexterity. At the moment, in that not unpicturesque attitude, with the plump bared arm and well poised head, Rachel was a fit representative of the genuine yankee girl. Nature had put no journey work upon her. The clear, positive lines of her face told that, if she [illegible] with the spirit and courage of Rachel Henderson.

'Have you got acquainted with the Braytons, Rachel?' Mrs. Pettigrew was inquiring, as a sort of roundabout introduction to quince 'sass' and the preserving kettle. 'You know that family that has bought the old Shorter place.'

'No, I haven't,' returned Rachel, with a slight jerk in her tone, which showed her disposition was not unmitigated sweetness; 'but I know their pigs and chickens too well,' she added. 'They have been over-running the garden for a month past, and father is so easy he won't say boo to a neighbor whatever happens; but, at last, I have taken matters in my own hands, and have declared war. We keep our animals at home, and expect other folks to do the same, or else take the consequences.'

'I know what you can do, Rachel, when you get your dander up; but it seems to me you have got a breachy cow of your own,' remarked Mrs. Pettigrew, who took peculiar comfort in touching up her friends on their weak points.

'Oh, yes,' returned Rachel, carelessly; 'old Bess was trying in that respect *last summer.* But we always paid damages, and now father keeps a board on her head, and looks well to the fences.'

'Well,' and Mrs. Pettigrew sighed, 'I don't know why the Lord put such propensities into critters; but I 'spose rooting and scratching is the way pigs and chickens have of arning a living, though some of 'em do seem total depravity, I'd pint to them shotes we had a year ago, come next spring.'

'As a general thing, if pigs and chickens have enough to eat at home they won't trouble the public,' remarked Rachel with a little asperity, as she opened the oven door and tried the temperature with her hand.

'The Braytons haven't had time to get things ship-shape. Old Eli Shorter was dreadful shiftless, and let the place run down at the heel. Besides Rachel, don't spile your market. There's a likely young man over there. Everybody has a good word for Herman Brayton. Folks say he has been through college, and knows a sight; but he don't put on many airs and has chosen to be a farmer, rather *than go into lawing or doctoring.*'

'I am not acquainted with the *young man,*' said Rachel, coldly; 'but I can tell him one thing—it takes more than college learning to teach some people to observe the rights of others.'

'Look out, Rachel,'—and old Mrs. Pettigrew screwed her eyes into an odious wink—'I'v heard girls talk just as you do afore now; and there's no knowing what may happen. I must tell you of a remark Philander made last night just as he was blowing out the candle; it seemed to strike him suddenly; and says he, 'Huldy,' says he, 'I shouldn't be a bit surprised if one of these times Rachel and Herman Brayton struck up a match. For you see the farms jine, and it would look, as we might say, providential.''

'Folks needn't trouble themselves about making matches for me,' broke in Rachel, with her face in a flame. 'I can attend to my own affairs without anybody's interference; and Herman Brayton is the last man I should look at.'

'Come, Rachel, don't get riled,' the old lady made haste to say in a purring tone. 'It was all a joke, and Philander, says he, 'Rachel Henderson is as smart as a whip, and any man who gets her will be doing plaguey well; but she'll be awful partickerler, I know she will.' Now I think of it, Rachel, could you lend me your big dripping pan? sister Blake is coming over with her family to-morrow, and mine won't take an extra-sized roast.'

The negotiations for the preserving kettle also accomplished, Mrs. Pettigrew went off, swinging the dripping pan lustily; and Rachel, in the interval of watching her pies, stood at the window to cool her flushed face. Constitutionally, she hated the gossip of a little country neighborhood; and it nettled her to know her name had so soon been joined with Herman Brayton's. Now, with a positive feeling of dislike, she looked across the pleasant fields—with broideries of red and purple and gold hung upon the fringe of the forest trees, and corn lands ready for the sickle undulating upon the little knolls until their russet touched the blue of the sky—to where the chimney-stacks of the old Shorter place came out from amidst their nest of trees.

'Rachel! Rachel!' called out a half-grown boy, running at the moment around the corner of the house, and holding up the lifeless form of a fine cock. 'You told me to let fly if I saw any of Brayton's chickens on the place, so, when I ketched this tall strut at the cabbage, I just chucked him a stone, and he plumped as dead as a door nail.'

'That was right, Jack, but upon my word, you have killed the Shanghea rooster.' And Rachel felt a little twinge of remorse knowing the expense and rarity of the dead specimen before her. 'However, I am not a bit sorry,' she said, after a moment's reflection. 'Experience costs dear, as the copy-book says, and I guess, in time, our neighbors will find out that we are not to be imposed upon. Take the rooster home, Jack, and throw it over the door-yard fence. It will be a declaration of war.'

'If father should find it out,' said Jack, reflectively, 'he might scold like Sam Hill. Then, I s'pose you could stand the brunt, Rachel, eh?'

'Did you ever know me to shrink a responsibility?' inquired Rachel, loftily. 'Go along, Jack, and don't be a coward.'

When Jack came in with the men-folks at dinner time, he looked sulky and out of sorts, and kept telegraphing in dumb show to Rachel across the table, until, at last, when she got up to cut the pie, he followed her into the pantry and *shut the door.*

'I tell you what it is, Rachel,' he broke out, 'that was a sneaky piece of business, and I don't mean to do any more such jobs. I threw the rooster over into Brayton's yard, and then I got behind a tree, and pretty soon one of the girls came out and found it, and began bohooing like a baby. As near as I could make out, it was a present to her, and she had raised it in a basket; and I felt just as if I had been stealing a sheep.'

"Let them bohoo," replied Rachel, with severe dignity. "They ought to think enough of their choice fowls to keep them at home."

After the dinner dishes were out of the way, and the chores all done up, Rachel replenished her fire, and put on an extra sized kettle of water to heat. Then she went up stairs and changed her dress, and when she came down again there was a bit of a lace color with transferred work, and a cherry bow at the throat of her delaine dress, over which she wore a jaunty black silk apron with braided pockets.

She seated herself with her work basket at the sitting-room window, almost as if looking for company, and let her gaze wander down the visible strech of road, where golden-rod and asters bloomed, and the sumach bushes beside the old stone walls appeared to drip with scarlet color, and the poke-berry was turning a vivid purple. Presently her eye lit up with a gleam of triumph. There were the Brayton pigs, nosing along through the dust of the road, and for once, she was glad to see the pests. They were long-snouted, slab-sided animals, with [illegible] appeasible appetites. Rachel watched with a grim species of amusement, to see them turn in from habit toward the Henderson side gate, which was shaded by a huge black-cherry tree, and begin the process of rooting under. They dug with the nozzle, bent the fore legs, inclined the dorsal column, and lifted powerfully, untill the gate was unlatched, and the whole bristly tribe poured into the yard with grunts of satisfaction.

Under one of the kitchen windows lay a tempting pile of potatoe parings, previously prepared for the bait, which a vicious old female, the mother of numerous disreputable children, immediately scented. They gathered together, pushing and struggling for the tit-bits, when slap-dash! down came a pail of boiling water upon the backs of the miscreants, and with heart rending squeals they galloped in a body from the yard. It was evident to Rachel's mind that the hair and hide of her enimies had suffered considerable damage; but still she replenished the fire and put on more water, determined to be prepared for action should the porkers return. However, during the remainder of the afternoon there was peace along the border, and Rachel went to bed that night flushed with a consciousness of victory.

The next morning early, Mr. Henderson and his men went off to a distant meadow, to do a job of top dressing, and took their dinner with them. The partriges had been heard whirring through the bright woods for some days past, which caused Jack to shy away with the long-shooter from the garret—an ancient fire-arm, supposed to be worthy of much reverence, because of a tradition which connected it with the war of '12. It would "kick beastly" as Jack expressed it, and, by a good deal of coaxing, managed to go one time in ten.

Rachel had enough on hand to keep her pleasantly occupied for two or three hours. There was a tray of solid, golden butter standing upon the shelf, which must be worked over and laid down for winter use, and the last scald was yet to be given to her sweet pickles. She opened the window and let the warm air in, laden with the mellow ripened smell of apples dropping from the orchard trees, crysanthemum and zenias blooming about the door yard. Over the prismatically tinted woods, softened by a tender haze, crows were circling, and their loud caws alone broke the country stilness, which always seems deeper of a dreamy autumn day.

Rachel was contented in the midst of her busy loneliness. There was something about the mild glow of the morning, and the beauty of the world and the soft wind coming in through the south windows, that filled her with rest. She had almost forgotten the annoyances of yesterday and those provoking Braytons, and was stepping about singing "Greenville," in a clear, but untutored voice, when a gawky lad, all of a color—from his tow trowsers, hitched high in the back by improvised suspenders, to the straggling locks that strayed from below the rim of a torn straw hat, made his appearance at the door.

'I thought I'd stop and tell the folks,' said he, putting his head in, "that Brayton's cows are in your corn. Gosh! they've stuffed themselves until they're ready to bust.'

Instantly the strain died on Rachel's lips, the spirit of peace went out of her, and she was prepared to act on the old law of 'an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.'

'They shall go to pound instantly,' she exclaimed. 'The men folks are away from home; but if you will help me, Tim, I will see you get paid for it.'

'I'd do it to oblige you, Rachel, as quick as wink; but, you see, father sent me down to the blacksmith's after a coulter. The horses are up ready to do a job of fall plowing, and if I should stop by the way he might whale me.'

'Go along, then,' said Rachel proudly. 'I will drive them to pound myself,' and at the moment she looked and felt equal to anything. At starting, Rachel tied on her sun bonnet and armed herself with a long carriage whip, having a particularly vindictive snapper.

The cornfield, which was rustling with ripened grain almost ready for the sickle, lay on a cross road, and it gave Rachel a peculiar feeling of satisfaction to know that she would be able to drive the cows past her enemy's very door, and thus cast another act of defiance in their teeth. Secretly she hoped to find the whole Brayton dairy of thirty cows browsing and crushing the tall stalks; but instead of that, only two animals had broken bounds, and having eat to the point of satiety, they were stupidly standing by the gap in the rail fence. Rachel drove them out into the road at a smart trot; but as she neared the Brayton place she slackened her gait and looked up at the front windows. But none of the family were visible, and thus half of her triumph proved abortive.

The pound was a good long country mile distant. Rachel was in a hurry; for she had left unfinished work at home. The heat of the autumnal mid-day seemed to come straight down, with scarcely a breath of air stirring; and Rachel did not spare the cows. When she arrived hot and tired, the pound master, who was a jolly, fat man, came out to meet her.

'Well, now, Rachel,' said he, as he took in the situation, 'you are a *spunky little girl;* but I told my wife I wouldn't give a brass farthing *for a girl that hasn't some snap to her.*'

'*We couldn't stand it any longer,*' said Rachel defiantly. 'The Brayton animals were over-running us, and it's my opinion that there's a point where patience ceases to be a virtue.'

'That's true as preaching, and all the better for my trade,' said the man, walking around one of the cows, that was *shaking* and quivering now, as if in an ague fit. 'But it strikes me you must have druv a good jog,' he added, with a refreshing disregard for grammar. 'This one acts as if she was sick. She had eat herself, as full as a tick; and it ain't safe to stir critters much in such a case. They sometimes die in less than twenty-four hours. That would be a bad piece of business. You would not like to kill a neighbor's cow, now, would you?'

'Of course not,' returned Rachel, sharply, with a dreadful sinking of the heart. 'You don't mean to tell me there is any such danger?'

'I am afraid so,' he replied, eying the cow professionally; 'It looks a little scaly; but you had better go and find Herman Brayton, and tell him all about it; he is better posted on cattle diseases than half the cow doctors in the country, and if any body can save the critter's life he can.'

Rachel turned back on the road feeling half dazed and wholly frightened. Her father was slow to anger; but she did not like to think what the consequences might be, should he discover that his girl had been instrumental in killing a neighbor's cow. Her pugilistic spirit oozed out; and left her in a bad scrape. How could she face those Braytons with her story; and how could she beg pardon and assistance as it were, of Herman Brayton, toward whom she had begun to feel a settled dislike? [illegible]

While she was [illegible] with burning cheeks, turning over those wretched thoughts in her mind, and feeling very humble, a young man sprang over the low wall by the roadside, and politely raised his hat. He wore a farm laborer's blouse and checked shirt; but the lines of his form were graceful, and his manner had a charm quite foreign to the homespun youths of the neighborhood.

'Excuse me, Miss Henderson,' he said, at once. 'I knew you by sight, and, seeing you go by, thought I would like the opportunity to send word to your father that six of his cows are in my yard. Old Bess, I believe they call her, has a vicious pair of horns. She slipped her hamper, and let the others into my buckwheat field. I shall leave it to Mr. Henderson to estimate the damage, for what report says of him I know he will be inclined to do the fair thing.'

For a moment Rachel stood quite overwhelmed by the lesson in Christian forbearance which Herman Brayton had unconsciously taught her; but at last the tears would come to relieve her painfully excited state of feelings, and I must admit that for the moment her conduct was not at all in keeping with the character of a high strung and spirited girl. How confession was made I do not quite know; but certain it is that Herman, as old Mrs. Pettigrew expressed it, 'took a shine' to Rachel even in her tears.

'Don't distress yourself about Brindle,' he said, soothingly, as soon as matters were made plain to him. 'I understand cow doctoring pretty thoroughly and think I know just what to do for her You have been sadly pestered with our unruly animals this summer; but I must say, by way of apology, that the old place when we moved in was neither hen nor pig proof. Crops were pressing and hands short; and, of course, some things were neglected. Be assured you shall have nothing of the kind to complain of in the future, Miss Henderson, unless you take me up for trespassing; for I mean to come over some day and see if we cannot arrange a treaty of peace.'

That evening Herman sent a messenger to say the cow was out of danger, and a strange new flutter awoke in Rachel's heart.

A few weeks later, when the first snows were lying on the ground, one Sunday morning in church the parson took for his text these words: 'Love your enemies. Do good to them that hate you, and spitefully use you;' and Rachel, turning around caught a glance from Herman Brayton's eyes, which shot forth mischief and triumph.—When she walked away at noon, Herman joined her in the most natural manner possible.

'Do you know, Rachel,' said he, 'how I construed the minister's text? To me it sounded like this: Love them that stone your chickens, and scald your pigs, and drive your cows off to pound, and it did not seem a very difficult command to obey.'

Mrs. Pettigrew who was walking behind nudged her daughter, Esther, and whispered, "I allus told you how it would come out."

Now the Henderson and Brayton farms are united in one, and Herman has demonstrated to his neighbors, by his tall grain, and fat meadow, the reasonableness of scientific farming. He never tires of joking his wife Rachel about her war, and if she expects to hear the end of it during her natural life I fear she will be disappointed.

A FRENCH naval officer who was present at the burning of the body of the late King of Siam, gives the following description of the strange ceremony: During the afternoon, accompanied by the French Consul and the Chancellor of the Consulate, I visited the Mene, or monument which contained the funeral pile. This construction was raised in three months, the entire population contributing to the labor, but the pieces of timber which supported it were nearly a year arriving at Bangkok, and were the tallest trees in the kingdom. The edifice was nearly three hundred feet high, and covered with gilding; in the center, under the dome, was a raised structure decorated with gold and precious stones, and on which the body was to be placed. Early on the eighteenth, the final preparations commenced; the construction supporting the pile was temporarily stripped of its ornaments; the golden vessel was changed for one of copper placed on a grating with perfumes, and beneath was placed a heap of fragrant wood eight feet high. About five in the evening the entire company was assembled around, and the King set fire to the mass, without leaving his throne, by means of a train going from his feet to the centre of the mass. According to tradition, the fire from Heaven which burnt the palace of the King's grandfather, and which has been piously preserved, was that used. The people were then allowed to press forward and throw on the fire flowers of sandal wood which they had brought; when the flames began to rise high the Princesses surrounded the burning mass and uttered lamentations. The time employed for the cremation was scarcely an hour, and the fire died out before the bones were entirely reduced to ashes, those which remained being deposited in a small urn of gold, set with precious stones. The ashes were gathered up on a piece of fine white stuff, which was placed on a golden dish and conveyed with great ceremony by the Princesses in mourning in a boat, to a consecrated point of the river, to be thrown into the water.

—Barnum was by no means the first to impose upon the public means of metamorphosed animals. Southly more than seventy years ago, saw, at Bristol, a shaved monkey shown for a fairy, and a shaved bear, in a check waistcoat and trousers, siting in a great chair as an Ethiopean savage. The poet says: "This was the most cruel fraud I ever saw. The unnatural position of the beast, and the damnable brutality of the woman keeper who sat upon his knee, put her arm round his neck, called him husband and sweetheart, and kissed him, made it the most disgusting spectacle I ever witnessed!"

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., June 22, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET, 1870.

For Congress:
MICHAEL WEYAND,
Subject to District Conferees' ratification.

For Assembly:
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
Subject to District Conferees' ratification.

For Prothonotary:
JOHN CAUGHEY.

For Commissioner:
SAMUEL TORRENCE.

For Jury Commissioner:
JAMES WARNOCK.

For Poor House Director:
HIRAM REED.

For Auditor:
J. H. CHRISTY.

For Trustees of Academy:
REV. B. C. CRICHLOW,
M. DARRAGH.

THE Internal Revenue receipts for last week were $737,357; fiscal year to date, $175,643,883. Coin in the Treasury, 109,767,595; Coin Certificates, $31,094,000. Currency balance, $21,536,988.

SENATORS Anthony and Cragin, both Republicans, were re-elected last week by the Legislature of Rhode Island to serve another term in the Senate of the United States. They have been able and efficient members of the Senate, and their re-election serves to show that their constituents appreciate their past services.

THE receipts of the post office department for the last quarter were over $5,000,000, or nearly 1,000,000 greater than during any previous quarter, and it is the opinion of the department that this proportion of receipts will be maintained during the year, and that the postoffice will be self-sustaining by the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

A SHARP and spicy debate took place in the House of Representatives last week, between Gen. Butler and Gen. Banks on Cuban matters. Gen. Banks found fault with the President for issuing his Cuban proclamation, which is regarded as unfriendly to the insurgents of Cuba; Gen. Butler defended the Administration, and as is usual with him, came off first best in the encounter.

MCFARLAND, the person who was recently tried in New York for the murder of A. D. Richardson, is now at Indianapolis, laboring to have the proceedings by which his wife obtained a divorce from him in that State, reopened. Rumor says that he is treated with great contempt by the prominent men and women of that city. Mrs. McFarland, while residing there a year or more ago made many friends, whose warm sympathy she still retains.

THE naturalization treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed at London on the 13th ult. and submitted to the Senate for ratification on the 8th inst. The treaty simply provides that citizens of the United States may become subjects of Great Britain when naturalized according to the laws of that country, and conversely. This, of course, merely amounts to a renunciation by the British Government of the obnoxious principle, "Once a subject, always a subject," since the United States has never denied the right of its citizens to alienate their allegiance.

IT seems to be chronic with some of the Democratic papers to find fault with, and abuse a Republican Administration or a Republican Congress. Here is an instance of it. Last week the Stark county (Ohio) *Democrat* charged President Grant with the massacre of the Jews in Roumania! We will wait now with some degree of interest to ascertain what course the *Democrat* will take when it learns that there were no Jews killed nor any attempt made upon their lives in Turkey. Possibly it may still insist that Grant killed them, anyhow.

THE army bill, which passed both houses of Congress last week, reduces the regular force to 30,000 men, and dispenses with the services of a large number of officers. The grades of General and Lieut. General cease to exist when they become vacant. Gen. Sherman is said to be very indignant in consequence of the passage of this army bill, and alleges that nearly all his recommendations were purposely ignored. His personal friends declare he will resign, but he will do nothing in that direction. The old saying touching office holders, that but few die and none resign will not be proven a lie by even so punctilious an officer as General Sherman.

MANY of the readers of the daily papers will recollect that an attempt was made several weeks ago to blacken the character of Senator Kerr of the Butler district, by the publication of a story charging him with corruption in the Watt-Diamond case which came up in the Senate last winter. His constituents evidently disbelieve that corruption story, for a resolution was adopted in the Republican county convention of Butler county on last Monday, expressing confidence in Senator Kerr's integrity as a man, and fidelity as a public servant. Another noticable incident connected with this charge against Senator Kerr is that Mr. William M. Bunn, the House member of last winter, who is said to have started the story in reference to Kerr was last week elected to *serve no longer* in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Has retributive justice overtaken Bunn thus early?

THE Pittsburgh papers contain a call for a convention of the Republicans of Allegheny county, to meet on the 6th of July to nominate a ticket to be supported at the October election. The call is approved by several hundred members of the party. This movement is an "independent" one, and contemplates the nomination of county, legislative and congressional candidates. The regular convention of the party is to be held on the 30th of August. The "independent" Republicans of that county—those who have signed the call here referred to—may have much to complain of in the management of their party, and the conduct of its assumed leaders; still, we doubt the wisdom of a movement which takes them outside of their organization to remedy political wrongs. In our opinion they should have waited until the regular convention of the party was held. That convention *may correct every evil now complained of. If it fails to do this it will not be too late then to take action on its shortcomings.*

THE Spanish Government has consented to arbitrate the idemnity for the seizure and detention of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, and the matter was referred to a committee consisting of one person on each side, who will select an umpire. The State Department selected J. C. Williams, of the shipping firm of William & Guion, New York, and the Spanish Government will probably select a Spanish merchant. The Spanish Government is said to indicate a sincere desire to settle the claim. The crew also have claims.

It is understood the President will order legal proceedings against the Fenian General Gleason to be discontinued. Gov. Fenton and Gen. McMahon visited the White House on Saturday last, to present certain reasons for leniency that apply specially to Gleason's case. The President heard the matter fully, and consented to order such measures as will lead to the discharges of Gleason from the custody of the officers of the law without subjecting him to expense and annoyance of a trial. He belonged to the regular organization of the Fenians, and was opposed to the invasion of Canada.

WILLIAM M. BUNN, a Philadelphia member of last winter's Legislature—a person, by the way, whose name does not smell particularly sweet when mentioned in connection with the doings of that session—finding that he could not be renominated for a seat in the Assembly, hauled off, and became a candidate for Register of wills for Philadelphia, and we are sorry to add, that he succeeded last week in getting the nomination for that office. The Republicans of the city should have defeated him for the latter office, and thus given him a thorough instead of only a partial rebuke for his conduct at Harrisburg while a member of the Legislature.

THE country, during the past week was somewhat agitated in consequence of rumors that President Grant was about to recast his cabinet. These rumors were correct only so far as the Attorney-Generalship was concerned. Mr. Hoar tendered his resignation in the early part of the week, and the President at once sent in the name of Amos T. Ackerman of Ga. for the place. The Senate will no doubt confirm the choice of the Chief Magistrate as soon as the Executive committee of that body report upon the appointment. Mr. Hoar's resignation, it is understood, did not occur through any misunderstanding with the President, nor in consequence of opinions in conflict with the Administration, but solely to get rid of official life at Washington. Mr. Ackerman, for some time past, has filled the office of United States District Attorney for the State of Georgia and has made a very efficient and acceptable officer. During the war he was in the confederate service to such an extent as to require the removal of his disabilities by act of Congress, before his acceptance of the U. S. District Attorneyship for his State. His connection with the rebellion is said to have been during the last year of the war, when conscription was at its height in Georgia. He sought refuge in what was known at the South as a bomb-proof appointment, being appointed to a position on the staff of Gen. Toombs, who never did any duty but home guard service. Although this act was voluntary, nevertheless an act of self protection. It enabled him to stay in the State from which he would otherwise have been driven. The Government has no warmer friend, nor the Republican party a warmer supporter.

Mr. Ackerman was one of the electors for the State at large on the Georgia Grant ticket in 1868, and the speeches delivered by him during that campaign first brought him to the attention of the President. Men of all parties, who are acquainted with the new appointee unite in saying that the choice of the President will prove to be a judicious one.

No little excitement was created in the Treasury Department at Washington on the 11th inst., in consequence of the missing of $12,000 from the room of Mr. Root, the Chief of the Issue Division of the Treasurer's office. The money—says a Washington correspondent—was in two bundles; each bundle containing $10,000. On the morning referred to, these bundles with a number of others were delivered by Mr. McCartee, Chief of the Printing Division, to Mr. Root, who receipted for them for the U. S. Treasurer. These bundles are usually all assorted and counted, and then placed in the Treasury vaults ready for issue. About 2 o'clock two ladies, accompanied by a gentleman, visited the room as permitted to visitors. One of the ladies was well known to Mr. Root, and the others being her friends, he showed them the room. Two young men followed this party into the room and as a matter of course Mr. Root thought they were of the same party. One of them looked around a little, and walked past the table where the bundles of uncounted money were lying, when the other shoved his face into that of a colored woman who was watching this money, and asked her for a Miss Clark. The colored woman answered that there was no Miss Clark there, and indignantly asked the young man not to shove his face so close to hers, as the ladies and gentlemen in the room would notice it. It was evidently at this time that the two bundles of money were taken by the accomplice, who, holding his hat under his arm, placed the bundles under his coat—a black sack—and then made good his escape, because there was no suspicion that money was stolen for nearly an hour after he had left. The ladies and gentlemen in the room were all closely examined, and nothing found upon any of them to implicate them in any way. They all remained in the room until after 11 o'clock last night, and until after the closest search and counting was gone through with. Mr. McCartee had a thorough recount made in the Printing Bureau, and every room which these bundles passed through showed the check and receipt, so that there was no doubt the bundles were delivered, and, in fact, the receipts for them were remembered in Mr. Root's room. Therefore, Gen. Spinner has come to the conclusion that the Treasury has been robbed, and the detectives have been set to work to ferret out the matter if possible.

WHITTEMORE, the cadet salesman has been re-elected to Congress.

AT the closing interview between the Indian delegation and Secretary Cox of the Interior Department, at Washington, last week, Red Cloud, who seems to have been the brains of the party, spoke as follows, after seating himself on the floor:

What I said to the Great Father, the President, is now in my mind. I have only a few words to add this morning. I have become tired of speaking. Yesterday, when I saw the treaty and all the false things in it, I was mad. I suppose it made you the same. The Secretary explained it to me this morning, and now I am pleased. As to the goods you talked about, I want what is due and what belongs to me. In earlier years, when I had plenty of game, I could make a living, I gave land away, but I am too poor for that now. I want something for my land. I want to receive some pay for the lands where you have made railroads. My father has a great many children out West with no ears, brains or heart. You have the names to the treaty of persons professing to be chiefs, but I am Chief of that nation. Look at me. My hair is straight. I was free born on this land. An interpreter who signed the treaty has curly hair. He is no man. I will see him hereafter. I know I have been wronged. The words of my Great Father never reach me and mine never reach him. There are too many streams between us. The Great Spirit has raised me on wild game. I know he has left enough to support my children for awhile. You have stolen Denver from me. You never gave me anything for it. Some of our people went there to engage in farming, and you sent your white children to scatter them all away. Now I have only two mounds left, and I want them for myself and people. There is treasure in them. You have stolen mounds containing gold. I have for many years lived with men I want for my Superintendent, Agent and traders, and am well acquainted with them. I know they are men of justice; they do what is right. If you appoint them and any blame comes, it will not be on you, but on me. I would be willing to let you go upon our land when the time comes; but that would not be until after the game is gone. I do not ask my Great Father to give me anything. I came naked, and I will go away naked. I want you to tell my Great Father I have no farther business. I want you to put me on a straight line. I want to stop in St. Louis to see Robert Campbell, an old friend. [Red Cloud then pointed to a lady in the room, saying:] Look at that woman. She was captured by Silver Horn's party. I wish you to pay her what her captors owe her. I am a man true to what I say and I want to keep my promise. The Indians robbed that lady there, and through your influence I want her to be paid. I don't want to go through New York on my way home. I want a straight line. I have seen enough of towns. There are plenty of stores between here and my home, and there is no occasion to go out of the way to buy goods. I have no business in New York. I want to go back the way I came. The whites are the same everywhere, I see them every day. As to the improvement of the red men, I want to send them here delegates to Congress.

Names and Characteristics of the Recent Indian Delegation to Washington:

The following comprises the entire delegation: Gen. John E. Smith, U. S. A., and Messrs. R. G. Beauvais and W. G. Bullock, Indian Agents: Messrs. John Richard and J. McClusky, interpreters; Red Cloud, Red Dog, Brave Bear, Little Bear, Yellow Bear, Sitting Bear, Bear Skin, Black, Tall Wolf, Long Wolf, Sword, Brave, Afraid, Red Fly, Rock Bear, He Crow, Living Bear and Red Shirt.

Beside these are the four squaws, the wives respectively of Yellow Bear, Black Hawk, Sword, and The One Who Runs Through the Enemy. The latter gentleman thinks his name a sufficient protection, and has, therefore, kindly consented to her taking a Summer trip without him. He won his name in a fight with the Pawnees, where he charged single handed upon a thousand, cut his way through, killing two, and escaped unhurt.

Mr. Richard has lived among the Sioux all his life, and presents in personal appearance many Indian characteristics. In speaking he often hesitates, as if he had almost forgotten his mother tongue, or as if his adopted language had become more natural and familiar; but his thoughts are clear and his intelligence far above the average of even those reared under our school advantages. He gives Red Cloud a high character for intellectual ability. Indian names are bestowed in consideration of some deed performed, and are descriptive of some event in the life of those bearing them. On one occasion Red Cloud went into a camp of 150 Crow lodges. The slaughter was so great that the ground was reddened with blood. A cloud passing, the sun soon after assumed a blood-red hue, and hence his name. He is about 5 feet 11 inches in height, stout, quick in movement, with a keen black eye, and 49 years old. He is the head chief of the Sioux, and is looked up to by 35,000 of the wild inhabitants of the Plains. His principal complaint is that the treaty of 1868, which he signed, was not fairly interpreted to him; that he never intended to bind himself to stay on any reservation, but simply to cease hostilities. He wants to be free to go where he pleases and trade where he pleases. Gen. Smith confirms Mr. Richard's opinion of Red Cloud's abilities.

Red Dog is very fleshy, weighing 240 pounds, but short. He is also 49 years old, and ranks as the ninth chief in the tribe. He is brave, sagacious, and an eloquent speaker in council. He derives his name from having, with only 17 men, attacked 40 Snakes, and having, as it was said killed them like dogs.

Sitting bear is 42 years old, short, but heavy set. He is quiet, but very influential with his tribe, and bears a high reputation for sagacity. He has the same rank in council as Red Dog, and won his name by fighting, wounded and disabled, sitting on the ground.

Red Shirt is next in rank to Red Cloud. He is 34 years old, six feet one inch high, and very heavy and powerful. In a battle with the Crows he was wounded five times, and his body was so covered with blood that it presented the appearance of a red shirt.

Alexander H. Stephens' Opinion of General Grant.

In the second volume of his work, now in print, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, gives the following in regard to his first interview with General Grant.

I was never so much disappointed in my life, in my previously formed opinions, of either the personal appearance or bearing of any one about whom I read and heard so much. The disappointment moreover, was in every respect favorable and agreeable. I was instantly struck with the great symplicity and perfect naturalness of his manners, and the entire abscence of everything like affectation shows, or even the usual military air or mien of men in his position, he was plainly attired, sitting in a log cabin, busily writing on a small table, by a kerosene lamp. It was night when we arrived. There was nothing in his appearance or surroundings which indicated his official rank. There was neither guards nor aids about him. Upon Colonel Babcock's rapping at the door the response "Come in" was given by himself, in a tone of voice and with a cadence which I can never forget. His conversation was easy and fluent, without the least effort or restraint. In this, nothing was so closely noticed by me as the point and terseness with which he expressed whatever he said. He did not seem either to court or avoid conversation; but whenever he did speak, what he said was directly to the point, and covered the whole matter in a few words. I saw before being with him long that he was exceedingly quick in preception and direct in purpose, with a vast deal more of brains than tongue, as ready as that was at his command.

At Williamsport, Pa., Peter Herdic has a trout pond containing 100,000 trout of all sizes, 10,000 of them being upwards of 16 to 18 inches in length; they are very tame, and will eat out of a spoon in a keepers hand. The fish are of all sizes, from the little trout of a week old to that of a tenpounder. Mr. Herdic recently refused an offer of two dollars apiece for all his large fish, ranging from ten inches and upwards.

IN THE LION'S DEN.

From the Middletown, Missouri, Banner.

Upon starting out from Cincinnati for the season, the management of James Robinson's circus and animal show determined to produce something novel in the way of a band chariot, and conceived the idea of mounting the band upon the colossal den of performing Numidian lions, and which would form one of the principal and most imposing features of the show.

Although repeatedly warned by Prof. Sexton that he deemed the cages insecure and dangerous in the extreme; the managers still persisted in compelling the band to ride upon it. Nothing, however, occurred until the fatal morning of the 12th.

The band took their places and the procession commenced to move amid the shouts of the multitude of rustics who had assembled to witness the grand pageant, and hear the enlivening strains of music. Not a thought of danger was entertained by any one, but the awful catastrophe was about to occur.

As the driver endeavored to make a turn in the streets the leaders became entangled and threw the entire team into confusion, and he lost control of them, and becoming frightened they broke into a violent run. Upon the opposite side of the street the fore-wheel of the cage came in contact with a large rock with such force as to cause the braces and stanchions which supported the roof to give way, thereby precipitating the entire band into the awful pit below.

For an instant the vast crowd were paralyzed with fear, but for a moment only, and then arose such a shreak of agony as was never heard before. The awful groans of terror and agony which arose from the poor victims who were being torn, lacerated by the frightful monsters below, was heart-rending and sickening to a terrible degree.

Every moment some one of the band would extricate himself from the debris and leap over the sides of the cage to the ground with a wild spring, and faint away upon striking the earth, so great was the terror. But human nature could not stand and see men literally devoured before their very eyes, for there were willing hearts and strong arms ready to render every assistance necessary to rescue the unfortunate victims of this shocking calamity.

A hardware store which happened to stand opposite was invaded by the request of the noble-hearted proprietor, and pitch forks, crow-bars, and long bars of iron, and in fact every available weapon was brought into requisition. The side doors of the cage were quickly torn from their fastenings, and then a horrible sight was presented to view. Mingled among the brilliant uniforms of the poor unfortunates lay legs, arms, torn from their sockets and half devoured, while the savage brutes glared ferociously with their sickly green-colored eyes upon the petrified crowd. Professor Charles White arrived at this moment and gave orders in regard to extricating the dead and wounded—he well knowing it would be a difficult and dangerous undertaking to remove them from the infuriated monsters.

Stationing men with forks and bars at every available point, he sprang fearlessly into the den amid the monsters, and commenced raising the wounded and passing them upon the outside to their friends. He had succeeded in removing the wounded, and was proceeding to gather up the remains of the lifeless, when the mammoth lion, known to showmen as old Nero, sprang with a frightful roar upon his keeper, fastening his teeth and claws in his neck and shoulders, lacerating him in a horrible manner. Professor White made three herculean efforts to shake the monster off, but without avail, and gave orders to fire upon him.

The contents of four of Colt's navys were immediately poured into the carcass of the ferocious animal, and he fell dead; and the brave little man, not withstanding the fearful manner in which he had been wounded, never left the cage until every vestage of the dead were carefully gathered together and placed upon a sheet, preparatory for burial. It was found that three of the ten were killed outright, and four others terribly lacerated. The names of the killed are August Schoer, Conrad Freiz and Charles Greiner. Collins were procured and an immediate burial determined upon, as the bodies were so frightfully torn and lascerated as to be unrecognizible to their most intimate friends.

The lions are the same ones which nearly cost Prof. Charles White his life two years ago, while travelling with the Thayer & Noyes party, and were known to be a very dangerous cage of animals. Every attention is being given to the sufferers by the kind and hospitable citizens of Middletown, and at last accounts they were all pronounced out of danger.

Dressmakers' Bills.

The case of Flynte vs. Coolidge, lately tried in a court of law in "the Hub," closed, rather than terminated, in the non-agreement of the jury. A fashionable dressmaker presented one of the "solid men of Boston" with a three months' bill for dresses and trimmings, over $1,900, alleging that during the same time one of his friends had paid $1,099 for *his* wife. The husband, refusing to be thus victimized by the cupidity of one woman and the folly of another, declined paying what he considered an extravagant and extortionate bill, and certainly $57 for "work on trimmings" of a silk dress which cost $45 was a thing to be startled at. So was $400 for a single gown. The husband who had the courage not to pay such charges surely deserves a civic crown, in these days of wanton extravagence. It is worse than this in Paris where the Countess of Rapp (widow of Mr. A. Hope, the millionaire), objects paying *her* milliner's bill, amounting to 281,000 francs, equal to $56,200 in gold. She had paid 161,000 francs (32,200) on account, and a lawsuit has begun to recover the balance of the account. The Countess, opposing law to law, appealed to the court to have the bill taxed, as she considers the charges out of all reason. For example, 900 francs were charged for making one dress, the material of which cost 60. This beats the Boston *modiste*. If the Puritan, Fathers could imagine the extravagance of their descendants, is it likely that they could rest quietly in the grave?—*Phila. Republican.*

The German Immigrants of 1870.

According to the *Magdeburger Zeitung*, the emigrants of this year are distinguished from those of former years by the fact that five-sixths of those who have resolved to seek a new home in America are those in the possession of capital. Besides this they are mostly people of some knowledge. Formerly the peasants and day-laborers of Pomerania, West Prussia, and Posen, formed the principal part of the emigration; those were therefore almost utterly unacquainted with the state of matters in the Union, who went there and were exposed to numerous dangers before they could settle. This year it is more particulary the more intelligent laborer and merchant who seems desirous of trying his fortune. Besides the above-mentioned districts Priegnitz sends a large number of emigrants, who follow their old countrymen to the most promising parts of the country. It is not without interest to remember that some of them were among the founders of Chicago, and these have of course become very rich people.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Exciting Debate on Cuban Affairs—Increased Bank Circulation—The Indian Visit, and its Results—Southern Excursionists in Washington—National Education—Whittemore back to Congress—General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, '70

Probably the debate in the House on no question during the Session, has elicited so much interest by outsiders as did the one yesterday in the House on the adoption of the report of Committee on foreign affairs. It has, of course, been well understood for some time past, that Spain was favored by the silent influence of the administration; but it was not for a moment supposed that the President could be induced to issue a message instructing Congress as to their duties respecting their judgment on Cuban affairs. The accusation against Hon. Celeb Cushing, of instigating and writing the message is wholly untrue, and it is now pretty generally understood that it emenated in the State Department. The fact that the son of Secretary Fish, has been acting as Attorney for Spain, is a marked indication from whence the wind blows. "Without doubt, there has been no inconsiderable amount of Cuban bonds held in readiness to use in the interest of the Cuban insurgents, as has also been Spanish gold actually used in opposition.

While there are many Republicans favorable to the report of the Committee who will, for policy sake, sustain the views of the administration; without them there are more than enough, with the aid of the Democrats, to defeat this foreign policy of the Secretary of State.

The bill which passed the House yesterday, providing an increased bank circulation of ninety-five millions takes the people here by no little surprise. The clause formerly in the bill which provided for the contraction of legal-tenders has been stricken out, leaving the bill one of inflation to the extent of fifty-five millions.

This increase immediately affects the banks organized or to be organized under the apportionment contemplated in the act of 1865.

It was supposed by the Government that if Red Cloud and the Sioux chiefs could be induced to come to Washington and have a talk with their "Great Father" that the dangers of an Indian war would cease. The frontier settlers having threatened to meet the swiftest vengence upon them whenever opportunity favored. I learn that no little trouble was experienced by the Government in convincing the Indians that they would be safe in coming to Washington.

While their presence in Washington allowed the President and his associates the advantages of a friendly face to face talk with the red men, it allowed the influence of the conflicting interests of the Indian peace Commission on the one side, and the military, gold-greedy and land grabbing (and contractors) set of adventurous fellows on the other. No sooner had the Indian delegations arrived in Washington, than these unprincipled curses—calling them by no worse name—began to foment discord between our Government officials and the Indians; first by discouraging the Government in the idea of conquering peace with the Indians, by complying with their requests; second, by influencing the Indians to make unreasonable demands upon the Government, and such that was not within the powers of the President possibly to grant. Thus the incongruous double-working machine was applied to produce one and the same result. Yet with all this combined influence, the bitter experience of Red Cloud in his long years of war with the whites, has, it seems, a softening influence upon him, and it is thought he will not be hasty in commencing hostilities against the whites but will wait for awhile the carrying out of the promises to them from our Government. Meanwhile, the Government knowing the shallowness of Red Cloud's promise, not to disturb the whites so long as they are kept off his hunting grounds has already set to work to carry out the programme on which rests all our hopes for a permanent peace. The peace Commissioners, as far as I can learn, are dissatisfied with the promised result of this great Indian council and feel that whatever may be done will only result in patch work.

Let us hope that the Government, since it has full knowledge of the cost in sacrificing of life and money of Indian wars in the past, will right about face in the good work of staying forever the recurrence of another Indian war. The history of the Seminole war, many years ago, and the Sioux war in '55, in which our public treasury was drained to the tune of over one million of dollars, and thousands of lives, is a solemn admonition or warning! Let us head. Better allow the Indians *the use* of their hunting grounds for a few years undisturbed, than to be eternally giving to railroad monopolies millions of acres, even apprexinate values of which are not known by its givers, but by its receivers.

At this season of the year there are numerous arrivals of Southern people on their way to Northern summer resorts, and they generally tarry a few days in Washington in visiting Congress, and the sights in the different Departments, which afforded opportunity for your correspondent to become reliably informed as to the true condition of the several Southern States, and the wants and expectations of their people concerning the Congressional legislation for them: And would say, the Southern people generally of both parties are well satisfied with what Congress has done for them, especially the reconstruction part, only complaining that the retrenchment policy of the President and Congress has shorn from them much needed Government aid for internal improvement in their States. They argue, that our Government does not take into account that by virtue of the war, their country became devastated; that no improvements by Govt. aid have been made in ten years; that their State Governments and their people are poor, &c. Their schemes for taking money out of Uncle Sam's purse are numerous. They want Government aid for building railroads and canals building and repairing bridges, docks &c. They want the Government to establish, seemingly regardless of cost, thousands of post roads and post offices to accommodate their people. They want Government to repair the levees of the Mississippi river, which are at present in a most deplorable condition; and thus reclaim rich lands, aggregating 32,000 square miles, on which in sugar and cotton alone, Senator Harris, of La., argues, can be raised three hundred and fifty million dollars worth annually, and thereby save our Government on import sixty millions of dollars in sugar and molasses.

The popular idea of a system of National Education, is daily receiving advocates in Congress.

At first the bill introduced by Judge Hoar, to provide a national system of education was considered by some as an incroachment upon the reserved rights of the respected States. But Judge Hoar shows that it is not intended that the Government shall take the matter of education out of the Control of the local authorities; but merely to provide by National legislation, that such authorities shall perform their duties in this regard; not to supersede, but to suppliment, stimulate and compel action by the State. He discusses the constitutionality of the plan, showing that the power to legislate upon the subject of education is one of those implied which, though not definitely expressed, are none the less binding, because necessary to the accomplishment of certain other acts or powers which are definately stated. A large portion of speeches are occupied in showing the necessity for a general education of the people in developing the industrial resources of the country. Also the duty of Congress to establish model schools in the District of Columbia, to attend to the matter of education in the Territories; especially to educating the Indians and make them eventually industrious and law-abiding citizens; and concluding that promotion of the cause of education is the most effective means of reconstructing the South.

It is feared that some little of the four weeks remaining in this session of Congress, is likely to be taken up in determining in the House the elegibility of the cadet-broker Whitemore to renew his Congressional honors as a member of that body. The question arises, could we not dispense with Mr. Whitemore, at least, the remainder of this session? It is hoped that his case will be simply referred and no action taken this session.

Commissioner Wilson of the General Land Office is in receipt from the following district land officers, showing a disposal during the last month of 32,197 acres of public lands: Vermillion, Dakota, 14,543 and Topeka, Kansas, 17,654. Also, just received returns showing that during the past month one hundred and eighty-five farms were added to the productive erea of the State of Arkansas, embracing 16,254 acres under the operation of the homestead law.

CHIEL.

McFARLAND IN INDIANA.

What He Hopes to Accomplish—A War Upon Women.

The Indianapolis Times of June 10 says:

Either Daniel McFarland or his lawyer is dissatisfied with the verdict which declares that the former did no murder because he had no brains. As we announced yesterday, he has gone to Martinsville to ask a rehearing of the suit, in which a divorce was decreed to his wife. He proposes that he had no legal notice of its pendency, that no proof of publication of notice was recorded, and that Mrs. Calhoun lied. We are no way concerned as to the result of this application. Its most obvious suggestion is that which we begun with, that he, or his counsel, is not content with the verdict of acquittal of murder. He feels that he has escaped the gallows, only to land in a pillory; that if his want of sense enabled him to avert the odium of murdering a man, it has not averted the odium of abusing a woman. Mr. Graham, in the eyes of those whose distance and indifference have made them fair judges of his conduct, is entitled to the distinction of being the dirtiest fellow that ever managed a trial, and his client is worthy of him. To lighten this load of contempt, he finds it necessary to show something more than the insanity of the murderer. He assailed the reputation of estimable women with the reckless indecency of a brothel bully. He outraged the privileges of the bar as grossly as he did the duties of a citizen, and the courtesy of a gentleman. His justification was that he was exposing a licentious conspiracy, a "free-love" combination, to seduce the murderer's wife into adultery. Nobody believed him but those who would have believed anything that smirched of Henry Ward Beecher, or *The New York Tribune*. His proof would have been conical in its irrelevancy if it had not been contemptible in its purpose. He is left in the pleasant position of having acquitted a murderer, by slander, and rescued a bad man at the expense of at least one decent woman. His remedy now is to show that they were not decent women, and his only course is to reopen the decree of divorce. That will enable him to introduce testimony assailing the woman's virtue, a thing easily procured by gentlemen with Mr. Graham's familiarity with the Tombs practice. He may add something to the record that will place him a little more nearly in the attitude of a defender of virtue than a traducer of decency. This is the secret of this application for a rehearing in the divorce case. McFarland can have nothing to gain by setting aside the decree, for his wife won't live with him, and his control of the children does not depend upon this decree, but upon that of the Eastern Court which tried his habeas corpus case. If he can get "Little Danny" at all, he can get him in New York, jurisdiction about the Hudson River. There is manifestly nothing in this rehearing but the chance of improving the decidedly bad condition in which Mr. Graham's success has left him and his client. It is to be the supplement of the New York trial. There will be one very marked improvement in it, however, over the other. If McFarland's counsel shall come here to conduct it, they will conduct themselves with some little regard for the feelings of other people, or they will go home with their own seriously hurt. Their client will be no hero among men who have not learned that it was brave to sneak up behind an enemy and shoot him, and that it is manly to evade the consequences by allowing a dirty lawyer to slander decent women. They have not forgotten Mr. Charles Spencer's memorable self-conviction of falsehood in Mrs. Calhoun's case, and the "Dead Rabbit" of New York don't burrow about Martinsville. The people there are industrious, intelligent, well-to-do farmers, and the worst possible crowd for Mr. Graham to make his "side-bar" speeches to. They would have sent Mr. McFarland to the Penitentiary or the lunatic asylum. At all events, he would not have been a hero, and his lawyer would not have been a pet of the sex he maligned.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF CO. SUPERINTENDENT, }
June 1st, 1870. }

Teachers' Examinations.

June 15th, New Brighton and Fallston, at New Brighton School House.

July 6th, Rochester boro. and twp., Phillipsburg, at Rochester School House.

July 7th, Beaver, Bridgewater, Vanport and Sharon, at Beaver School House.

July 18th, Freedom and St. Clair, at Freedom School House.

July 20th, Darlington boro and twp., Big Beaver and New Galilee, at Darlington School House.

July 22d, Baden and Economy, at Baden School House.

August 1st, Moon, Hopewell and Logstown, at New Sheffield School House.

August 2d, Independence, at Independence School House.

August 3d, Raccoon, at Green Garden School House.

August 4th, Hanover, Frankfort, and Murdocksville, at Miller's School House.

August 5th, Hookstown, Greene and Georgetown, at Hookstown.

August 8th, Ohio and Glasgow, at Fairview.

August 9th, South Beaver and Chippewa, at Barclay's School House.

August 18th, Industry and Neal's, at Industry.

August 19th, Brighton, at Eakin's School House.

August 22d, North Sewickley, at Laurel Point School House.

August 23d, Franklin, at Phillis' School House.

August 24th, Marion and New Sewickley, at Teet's School House.

September 1st, Beaver Falls and Patterson, at Beaver Falls.

September 2d, Pulaski, Daugherty's School House.

Special Examinations.

September 19th, Darlington: September 24th, New Brighton, October 4th, at Hookstown.

No one examined at these SPECIAL EXAMINATOINS except at the written request of Directors. Positivly no private examinations.

Applicants will please furnish themselves with foolscap paper, pen and ink, and stamped envelope with address. Exercises will commence promptly at nine o'clock, a. m.

Order of Exercises.

A. M.—Organization, etc., Orthography Grammar, Geography, and Penmanship.

P. M.—Reading, Practical and Mental Arithmetic, History and Theory of Teaching, after which a free interchange of opinions among Directors, Teachers and friends of education, as to the practical workings of the school system, and the best means of advancing the cause of education thro' our common schools.

Artificial Limbs For Disabled Soldiers.

The Surgeon General's Office at Washington has expended $416,000 for artificial limbs to disabled soldiers. The report of the conference committee on the subject, agreed to by the House, is as follows:

Every soldier who was disabled during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who was furnised by the War Department with an artificial limb or apparatus for resection shall be entitled to receive a new limb or apparatus as soon after the passage of this act as the same can be practicably furnished, and at the close of every five years thereafter, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon General of the Army; provided the soldier may, if he so elect, receive, instead of the limb or apparatus, the money value thereof at the following rates, viz: For artificial legs, $75; for arms, $50; for feet, $50; for apparatus for resection $50.

Second. The Surgeon General shall certify to the Commissioner of Pensions a list of all soldiers who have elected to receive money commution instead of limbs or apparatus with the amount due to each, and the Commissioner of Pensions shall cause the same to be paid to such soldiers in the same manner as pensions are now or hereafter may be paid.

Third. That every soldier who lost a limb during the late war, but from the nature of his injury was not able to use an artificial limb, and consequently received none from the Government, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act and shall receive money commutation as herein before provided.

MR. DICKENS closed his last reading in New York with these words: "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The shadow of one word has impended over me all this evening, and the time has come at last when the shadow must fall. It is but a very short one, but the weight or such things is not measured by their length; and two much shorter words express the whole realm of our human existence. When I was reading 'David Copperfield' here last Thursday night, I felt that there was more than usual significance for me in Mr. Peggotty's declaration: 'My future life lies over the sea.' And when I closed this book just now, I felt keenly that I was shortly to establish such an alibi as would have satisfied even the elder Mr. Weller himself. The relations which have been set up between us in this place relations sanctioned, on my side at least by the most earnest devotion of myself to my task—sustained by yourselves, on your side at least, by the readiest sympathy and kindliest acknowledgement, must now be broken forever. But I entreat you to beleave that in passing from my sight, you will not pass from my memory. I shall often, often recall you as I see you now, equally by my winter fire and the green English summer weather. I shall never recall you as a mere public audience, but rather as a host of personal friends, and ever with the greatest gratitude, tenderness, and consideration.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to bid you farewell, and I pray God bless you, and God bless the land in which I have met you."

Presbyterianism.

There are thirteen different branches of the Presbyterian Church in this country. They are distinguished as the Reunited Presbyterian Church, the Cumberland Presbyterians, the Southern Presbyterians the United Presbyterians. These are all large bodies. The smaller ones, chiefly of Scotch origin, are the Old Side Reformed, or Covenanter Church, with eighty ministers and eighty-six churches; the New Side Reformed, or Covenanter Church, which had until lately fifty-five ministers and sixty churches but which has been split in two by the expulsion of Mr. George H. Stuart, with thirty-eight ministers; the Associate Synod of North America, with thirteen ministers, and the Associate Synod of New York, with eleven ministers. Also, the Declaration and Testimony Presbyterians of Missouri, and a small body of Old School Presbyterians in the same State, who refused to go into the union, and a recent organization in Charleston, South Carolina, whose name is not reported. Some progress has been made in Scotland toward a union between the United and the Free Presbyterian churches. The union, it is supposed, will be effected in two or three years, on the simple basis of the standards, as in the case of the American churches.

LET YOUR WIFE KNOW.—It is a custom too common with the men of the world to keep their families in utter ignorance of the situation of their business. The wife knows nothing—has not even an idea of the amount of her husband's fortune, whether it is to be counted by hundreds or thousands. She spends, as a matter of course, all he gives her to spend, with the full confidence that when that is gone, and she asks for it, he will give her more.

Husband and wife have a mutual interest; every woman should know the exact state of her husband's finances, understand his plans, and aid him if possible with her councils, and then the terrible money catastrophes would not so often happen. Many a wife who is plunging her husband deeper into debt, from ignorance, would, if she knew his embarrassments, be the first to retrench, the first to save, and with womanly sympathy and generosity, help him to reinstate his failing fortunes.

THE women of our day, with their present style of dressing the head, assuredly would excite the wrath of the Fathers of the Church if those defunct worthies could revive and get a glimpse of modern fashions. Turtullian, addressing the wearers of "waterfalls," or chignons, in his day, said: "If you will not fling away your false hair as hateful to Heaven, cannot I make it hateful to yourselves, by reminding you that the false hair you wear may have come not only from a criminal, but from a very dirty head; perhaps from the head of one already damned!" This was a very hard hit indeed; but it was not near as hard as that dealt by Clemens of Alexandria. The latter informed the astounded wearers of false hair that when they knelt at church to receive the blessing, that the benediction remained on the hair, and did not pass through to the wearer.

New Advertisements.

BEAVER ACADEMY.—The next Term will commence on **Monday, August 29, 1870.** For circular apply to the undersigned, or during vacation (July and August,) to the Rev. D. P. Lowary, President, or Rev. J. M. Smith, member of the Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.
je22;2m] Rev. J. W. SCOTT, D. D., Principal.

NATIONAL BANK REPORT.

Report of the condition of the National Bank o. Beaver county, New Brighton, Pa., at the close of business on the 9th day of June, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$157,711 85
Overdrafts	248 16
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	21,700 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agts	6,761 70
Due from other National Banks	2,924 96
Banking House	14,374 51
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	1,145 98
Taxes paid	2,920 15
Cash items (including stamps)	973 09
Bills of other National Banks	1,680 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)	303 25
Specie—Coin	5,545 50
Legal Tender Notes	34,737 00
	$412,159 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	19,076 57
Discount	4,602 79
Exchange	3,126 65
Interest	2,877 55
National bank circulation	98,341 00
State	100 00
Dividends unpaid	761 34
Deposits	80,843 25
Due to other Banks and Bankers	2,459 07
	$412,159 43

State of Pennsylvania, Beaver County, } ss. I, Ed. Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed before me this 15th day of June, 1870. CHAS. HOOPS, *Not. Pub.*

Correct—Attest:
G. S. BARKER,
GEO. W. HAMILTON, } Directors,
R. B. EDGAR,
M. DARRAGH. [june22;3t

Banking, Loans, &c.

OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, New York.

February 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely located and honorably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio river at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, **forms the additional East and West Trunk Line**, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

The importance of this road as a new outlet from the West to the sea magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the *Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad* to the Ohio river, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and *render it the most important and substantial Railroad enterprise now in progress in this Country.*

Its superiority as an East and West route and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this city of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable, and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the Chesapeake and Ohio with the entire Railroad systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the *Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company* among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; and there exists a present value, in completed road and work done, equal to the entire amount of the mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, Payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the *principal* being then transferrable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferrable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as.
1st. "*Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer.*"
2d. "*Registered Bonds with Coupons attached.*"
3d. "*Registered Bonds with Coupons detached,*" and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have **thirty years** to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1869. Principal and interest payable in gold in the city of New York.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio river, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of $100,000 per annum is provided for the redemption of the Bonds, to take effect one year after the completion of the Road.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the *Chesapeake & Ohio.*

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

apr20;3m.

New Advertisements.

Agents Wanted for
"Lost Abroad,"
Send for specimen pages, circulars, terms, &c. Address S. M. BETTS & CO., Hartford, Ct.
june1;4w

Agents Wanted Everywhere for
REV. ALBERT BARNES'
New Book. Sales Immense. Business for Everybody. Pays $50 to $300 per month. Send for Circulars to ... GLER, McCURDY & Co. 16 South Sixth St. Philadelphia, Pa.

MATHEW HALE SMITH'S NEW BOOK TWENTY YEARS AMONG THE
BULLS AND BEARS OF WALL STREET
550 pps. Finely Illustrated. Price ... It shows the mysteries of ... bling and the miseries of unfortunate ... and exposes the swindles, tricks and frauds ... erators. It tells how millions are made ... in a day; how shrewd men are ruined ... ers" are made in grain and produce ... speculate on the street, etc. Agents wanted ... pay Freight West. Send for terms ... & CO., HARTFORD, CONN

THIS IS NO HUMBUG ... By sending ... age, height, color of eyes and hair ... ceive by return mail, a correct picture ... ture husband or wife, with name and date ... riage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer ... Fultonville, N. Y.

Great Reduction In PRICE OF TEAS AND COFFEES TO CONFORM TO PRICE OF GOLD
Increased facilities to Club organizers. Send for New Price List.
The Great American Tea Co.
(P. O. Box 5643) 31 & 33 Vesey Street, N. Y.
june1;4w

LIFE IN UTAH
OR THE
MYSTERIES OF MORMONISM
By J. H. BEADLE, Editor of the Salt Lake Reporter. BEING an EXPOSE of their SECRET RITES, CEREMONIES and CRIMES. A full and authentic history of **Polygamy** and the Mormon Sect, from its origin to the present time. Agents are meeting with ... one reports 71 subscribers in two days ... first day. Send for circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia.

WHY DON'T YOU TRY WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS?
They are a sure cure for Sore Throat, Cold, Croup, Diptheria, Catarrh, Hourseness; Also, a successful remedy for Kidney Difficulties.
Price 25 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price, by J. Q. KELLOGG, 34 Platt St., New York, Sole Agent for N. Y. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR THE *Autobiography & Personal Recollections of*
JOHN B. GOUGH.
The whole enlivened with ... full of interest and ... the last five months ... withstanding the ... to sell it, for it is ... splendidly bound and illustrated ... JOHNSON, No. 622 Arch street, Philadelphia.
june1;4w

$31 PER DAY. AGENTS Wanted ...
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S GREAT PAPER, "THE CHRISTIAN UNION," with which is GIVEN AWAY ... perb and world renowned work of Art ... ALL'S HOUSEHOLD ENGRAVING OF WASHINGTON.
The best paper and grandest engraving ... Agents report taking $37 in ... ... faster than books ... Wide awake Agents ... 6 ... copy of paper and full particulars ... there is more money than anything ... A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher, ... Philadelphia.

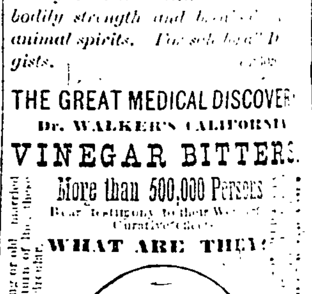
THE NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD.
For Twenty-Five Cents you can buy of your Druggist or Grocer, a package of SEA MOSS FARINE, manufactured from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c., &c. It is the cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.
53 Park Place ...

Plantation Bitters
S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful Vegetable Restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a Tonic and Cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the Nervous Weakness to which Women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by all Druggists.

THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS.
More than 500,000 Persons
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?



THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,
Made of **Poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits, and Refuse Liquors,** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER** and **Life Giving Principle,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons, or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory & Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Billious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers; Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and **Bladder,** these **Bitters** have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood ... its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores ... it obstructed and sluggish ... when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS ... system of so many thousands ... stroyed or removed ...

In Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, these Bitters have no equal ... read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish. J. WALKER, Proprietor ...

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal., and 32 & 34 Commerce St., N. Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

The Magic Comb Will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address **MAGIC COMB CO.,** Springfield, Mass.
mar20;3m

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE
FOR FAMILY USE—simple, cheap, reliable. KNITS EVERYTHING. AGENTS WANTED. Circular and sample stocking FREE. Address HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO., Bath, Me., or 176 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PITTSBURGH
VINEGAR WORKS.
Ballou & Adams
167, 168, 169 and 170.
Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our
EXTRA WINE VINEGAR
apr20;3m

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., June 22, 1870.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,...	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00
½ column,...	11 00	15 00	20 00	38 00	40 00
1 column,...	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.
☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

MARTIN S. LYON is authorized to solicit subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, and to collect for the same.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending June 18, 1870.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
June 12	57 deg.	70 deg.	62 deg.
" 13	58 deg.	65 deg.	57 deg.
" 14	66 deg.	71 deg.	64 deg.
" 15	63 deg.	75 deg.	60 deg.
" 16	59 deg.	74 deg.	61 deg.
" 17	63 deg.	77 deg.	67 deg.
" 18	65 deg.	83 deg.	72 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Express, 9.17; Evening Express, 2.14; Mail, 5.43 p. m.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.43 a. m.; Express, 3.55 p. m.; Accommodation, 5.43 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.12 p. m.; New Castle accom. 5.30 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m.; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.52 a. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4 10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.03 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8.25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 8.55 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.12 p. m.; Beaver Falls accom. 7.56

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Variety Advertisements.—George P. Rowell & Co.
Special Notice—Mulvanon.
Concert—Beaver M. E. Seminary.
National Bank Report—Ed. Hoops.
Administrator's Notice — Jane Armstrong.
Notice of Assessment—G. W. Hamilton.
Attorney at Law—J. H. McCreery.
Fire Brick Works for sale—G. Ludewig.
Executor's Notice—James Rayl.
Special Notice—McKee, Murphy & Co.
Special Notices—B. S. Ranger.
Special Notices—Jas. A. Fortune.
Beaver Ladies' Seminary—D. H. A. McLean.
Beaver Academy—Rev. J. W. Scott.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver ARGUS, since the date of our last publication.

Silas Moore, Black Hawk,	$2 00
William Miller, Homewood,	2 00
William Ewing, Frankfort,	4 00
Jas. K. Thompson, New Brighton,	5 00
Johnston White, New Sheffield,	3 75
Seth Wilson, Baden,	2 00
William Keller, West Middlesex,	1 00
John Boswell, New Brighton,	4 00
Jas. A. Ingles, McCleary,	4 00
W. H. Briggs, Industry,	2 00
Miss M. Foulk, Beaver,	2 00
A. J. Marks, Beaver,	2 25
R. Dawson, Ohioville,	2 00
J. H. Cooper, Industry,	1 00
N. P. Kerr, Industry,	2 00
Edward Coleman, N. Sewickley,	2 00
Wm. McCreary, New Brighton,	5 00
C. Profater, Water Cure	3 00
Hugh Dillworth, Darlington,	2 00
W. T. Wilson, Holt,	2 00

THE place to get Cedar churns is at B. S. Ranger's, Bridgewater. je22;3w

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents at Beaver Falls, have for sale over 200,000 acres of choice farm and mineral land, in Middle Tennessee, in tracts of 5,000 acres, at $1.25 per acre, in easy payments. There has been no better chance for a speculation offered to the married men of this region for a long time than this one. Three railroads will soon traverse this tract. For particulars address the agents as above. They have also about $300,000 worth of Beaver and Lawrence county real property for sale. ju15:4t.

SEA MOSS FARINE and flavoring Extracts and Essences at the Beaver Drug Store. je15;2w

AT Hanauer's, hats $1.00. je15;tf

"CHARLEY," the agent for the book on Mormonism, by Beadle, is now canvassing this county for subscriptions It will no doubt be a work of thrilling interest, and those who are disposed to know more of the institution of polygamy in this country, should procure a copy of this work.

He is also canvassing for a Polyglot family Bible with illustrations and explanations, This is a superb work and should be in every family in the county. may11:2mos.

LINEN, silk, cotton and paper Fans, at Mrs. Beacom's. je15,4w

Dry Goods,

A splendid new stock just opened a Bence's store in Beaver on Monday, consisting in part of:

The best Delains spring and summer style 15 cents per yard.

Good shaded poplins new style at 15 cents per yard.

Extra heavy gloss grain silk for sacking $2.00 per yard.

Pikays white and in colored stripes at 18 cents per yard.

Beautiful grenadines for dresses, in new patterns.

Poplins of every shade and color very cheap.

Very good yard wide bleached or unbleached Muslin, 12½ per yard.

Double width mohair lustre Alpacca all colors 30 cents.

A very good assortment of Lawns, new patterns very cheap.
Good shirt fronts at 12½ cents.
Plain and Ribbed hose 10 cents.
—A good pure linen Handkerchiefs 8 cts.
Extra wide all linen table linen 37½ cents per yard.

Lace curtains, counterpanes and other goods too numerous to mention here, just received from the east. All those wanting real bargains can save money by calling early at J. H. BENCE'S, Millinery and Dry Good Store, Third street, Beaver. je8;4w

A SPECIALITY made of pure laces and lace collars, by Mrs. Beacom. je15;4w

AT Hanauer's, hats 75 cents. je15;tf

LADIES linen cuffs and collars and *fancy* ribbons always on hand at Mrs. Beacom's. je15;4w

☞ Hats and bonnets trimmed to order at Hanhuer's, corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater. je15;tf

AT Hanauer's, Ladies Hose, 10 cents. je15;tf

The Beaver County Agricultural Society, will hold its next Annual Fair in Beaver, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th 1870.
apr20;3mos.] H. R. MOORE, Sec'y.

☞ Hanauer's Bazar of Fashion keeps the best stock of trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets in Beaver county. Give him a call, corner Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater Pa. je15;tf

A VARIETY of cuffs, collars and neckties, at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's, Beaver. 4

AT Hanauer's, hats 25 cents. je15;tf

ICE Cold Sparkling Soda Water, fresh from the fountains and flavored with delicious fruit juices, at Hugo Andriessen's, Beaver Drug Store. je15:4w

Adjourned Court.—On last Saturday the court fixed Thursday, July 21st, as the time at which an adjourned term of our court will be held.

RECEIVED this day at B. S. Ranger's, one ton pure white lead. je22;3w

AT James A. Fortunes large lot of Parasols receiving this week, to be sold very cheap.

We are indebted to Capt. J. H. Dunlap, at present on one of the western rivers, for late papers published in that locality.

HEAVY black rep silk for ladies sacks; also a lot of dress goods suitable for the season at B. S. Rangers. je22;3w

LADIES dress goods very cheap, at Jas. A. Fortune's.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY FARMER WANTS.—A copy of the American Stock Journal. The June number contains the usual variety of valuable information, written by the best and most practical writers in the country. If our Farmers would pay more attention to the breeding and raising of Improved Stock we should hear less complaint about hard times and low prices of grain. We, therefore, urge all to send for a *free* specimen copy, or 50 cents for the balance of the year. Address N. P. Boyer & Co., Publishers, Parkesburg, Pa.

A NICE and fresh assortment of millinery, hats, bonnets, flowers, ribbons, &c., just received at Mrs. E. H. Beacom's, Beaver. This stock will be sold at the lowest possible price. je15;4w

RECEIVED at B. S. Rangers another lot of flaxseed oil; also one hundred and fifty kegs assorted Wheeling nails. 3t

FINE french ginghams and gingham lawns at James A. Fortune's.

Annual Concert.—The Concert of the Seminary, under the direction of Prof. Beuter, next week—Wednesday evening—promises to be a very fine affair. The audience room of the new Methodist Church will afford a finer opportunity for the display of the musical talent—both vocal and instrumental—than has ever before presented itself in our town. The Chickering Grand that will be used on this occasion is a very powerful instrument, and in that room, under the skillfull hand that will manipulate its keys, will give forth sounds the recollection of which will be a source of delight to all who shall avail themselves of this great treat. We trust that our citizens will show their appreciation of the efforts that have been put forth by the young ladies by greeting them with a full house.

BEAVER ACADEMY. The examination which occurred at this institution on last Thursday was, altogether, one of the best your correspondent ever attended in this town. An old college graduate and one who has attended many examinations at some of the best of Western collegiate institutions, affirmed that it was equal to any he had ever heard in their venerable halls. The classes examined were in English Grammar, Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, and Geometry. It was proposed to examine others, but was adjudged by those present, that the demonstration of skill in teaching, and progress in learning, was amply sufficient to satisfy all present, of the thoroughness of the training, and the proficiency of the pupils. Therefore the classes in Cicero, Homer, Rhetoric, Greek Grammar, and Reading, &c., were not heard. There were three of the Trustees present and they were well pleased with the indications of the revival, and the already attained success of this time-honored school. The President of the Board made a few remarks congratulating the Principal, the students, and the public upon the present condition of the Academy. It is now an assured success. It is permanently established. Patrons need no more fear either deficiency in instruction or charge. Dr. Scott, the learned capable and popular Principal has already manifested his superior ability and zeal. The next term will open on Monday the 29th of August next. Dr. Scott has completed satisfactory arrangements for the tuition of all pupils that may then be in attendance, in all branches necessary to fit them for any business calling, or for entering any class in college. In the meantime letters of inquiry, applications for circulars, may be addressed to the President of the Board of Trustees—Rev. D. P. Lowary, Beaver, Pa. The number of pupils in attendance during the last term was thirty-five. VISITOR.

A fine lot of the latest style of flowers, hats and straw goods, at James A. Fortune's, at very low prices.

Exercises of the Seminary & Institute—The annual sermon before the pupils and friends of the Beaver Seminary and Institute will be preached in the Presbyterian Church, Beaver, next Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. The pupils, male and female of the Institute, and all who have at any time been such, with their husbands or wives, are earnestly requested to be present and to take seats in the body slips together with the Trustees of the Seminary. The examination commences Tuesday morning next; and the annual address will be delivered in the Presbyterian church, Tuesday evening, by the Rev. A. J. Endsley, of Canton, Ohio. R. T. TAYLOR.

Presentment.—On Wednesday, 15th of June, the Grand Jury visited Beaver county Poor Farm, and on their return, made the following presentment to the court:

We the grand Inquest Enquiring for the county of Beaver, having visited—as requested—the Poor and House of employment for the county of Beaver, do report as follows: The buildings are in as good condition as could be expected under the circumstances; the inmates apparently well cared for; the rooms and bedding neat and clean, and in good order. The Farm appears to be in good order, and the crops compare favorably *with those of the surrounding farms.*

We would recommend that there be a lock-up for disorderly persons. And further, we are very thankful for the hospitality we received at the hands of the steward and stewardess.

ROBERT POTTER, Foreman.

We have on our table a beautiful little pamphlet entitled, Presbyterian reunion. It is handsomely printed on tinted paper, by W. S. Haven & Co., is published from full Phonographic Reports, Minutes, &c. and is sold by the publishers, S. A. Clark & Co., 119 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa., and mailed free of postage for 25 cents.

WILLOW baskets and children's school baskets at Ranger's. je22;w

AT Hanauer's, hats 50 cents. je15;tf

SUMMER SHAWLS — A second lot of those beautiful shawls have just been opened at Bence's store in Beaver. All those ladies who were disapointed in not getting any of the first lot, can now be supplied. je8;4w.

HAMS, shoulders and sides of the best brands at B. S. Ranger's, Bridgewater. 3

Church Dedication.—On last Sabbath the Methodist congregation of this place met to dedicate the lecture room of their new church. The room referred to is a large, well arranged one and capable of seating a large audience. On the occasion referred to it was filled with persons who came to participate in or witness the dedication services. At 11 a. m. Dr. Holmes, of Pittsburgh, preached from the latter clause of the 4th verse of the XI chapter of Hebrews. The clause reads as follows: "And by it he being dead yet speaketh."

In the evening Dr. Nesbitt, of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, delivered an address from these words: "Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession."—*Psalms, 11th chapter, 8th verse.*

We need scarcely say that both of these sermons were good ones, and duly appreciated by the large congregations present, morning and evening.

A collection was taken up after the forenoon services, and the neat sum of about $2,400 raised by those present to carry forward the work of completing the present contract for the church building.

☞ A profuse and many times excessively offensive discharge from the nose with "*stopping up*" *of the nose at times*, impairment of the sense of smell and taste, watering or weak eyes, impaired hearing, with exceedingly irregular appetite, occasional nausea, pressure and pain over the eyes, and at times in the back of the head, occasional chilly sensations, cold feet, and a feeling of lassitude and debility are symptoms which are common to catarrh, yet all of them are not present in every case. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh in its worst form and stages. It is pleasant to use, and contains no poisonous or caustic drugs. Sent by mail on receipt of 60 cents. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by druggists.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the examination of classes in Dr. McLean's Seminary will commence at 9 a. m., on next Wednesday. On the Thursday evening following a grand musical concert, together with graduating exercises of the senior class will take place in the United Presbyterian Church. The concert will be under the direction of Prof. V. de Ham, and we have no doubt but that the public will enjoy a very rare musical treat on the occasion.

SUGAR cured hams and sugar cured beef at B. S. Ranger's, Bridgewater. 3t

HEARTH & HOME for this week (dated June 25th) contains the first of a series of sketches entitled *Jethro Throop's Night Thoughts*, by JOHN THOMAS, who is no other than PETROLEUM V. NASBY. The great humorist will take an honest country boy to the city, conduct him through the usual experience, and restore him to his home a sadder and a wiser boy, satisfied that the peaceful, honest and temperate life of the farmer is the best and safest life that can be lived. This is a lesson greatly needed at this time, and Nasby is the man to teach it.

One day last week, Mr. J. M. Goals, a wealthy stock dealer, lost a wallet, containing twenty-five thousand dollars, at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh. He did not miss it for some time, and on becoming aware of his loss returned to the depot and a diligent search was instituted, but all to no purpose. With a heavy heart he was slowly leaving the depot, when a young man stepped up to him and handed over the missing wallet, informing the loser that he had dropped it while in the act of getting out of a car. The now happy drover tendered a one thousand dollar bill to the young man as a reward for his honesty, but the proffered reward was not accepted. After much persuasion the young gentleman took five hundred dollars, showing great reluctance in so doing and declaring his intention to devote the amount to some charitable object. He contended that he had only performed a simple duty, one incumbent on every honorable man, and he did not, therefore, feel justified in taking a reward.—The name of the finder is Charles E. McMurtrie, and his residence Tyrone, Blair county, Pa.

☞ Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport. Best lime at the lowest price. [je22tf.

LIGHTNING RODS.—As lightning has done considerable damage in this locality, during the present season, a large number of our people are having lightning rods put up on their buildings.—Those who have not yet taken this precautionary step, would do well to call on or address Hart Darragh, Jr., who is engaged in that business. His rods have recently been put on our Court House, Jail, Public School building, &c., and are regarded as No. 1 rods. He deals in all the modern improved lightning rods, and will attend to all orders with care and promptness. His residence is Sharon, Beaver county, Pa., and his P. O. address, Beaver, Pa.

An experienced housekeeper says; "Camphor will not stop the ravages of moths after they have commenced eating. Then they pay no regard to the presence of camphor, cedar or tobacco; in fact, I rather think they enjoy the latter, if anything, more than humanity can. Nor will the dreaded and inconvenient taking up and beating always insure success, for I tried it faithfully, and while nailing it down found several of the worms, 'alive and kicking,' that had remained under the pile unharmed. I conquered them wholly in this way; I took a coarse crash towel and wrung it in clean water and spread it smoothly on the carpet, then ironed it dry with a good hot iron, repeating the operation on all suspected places, and those least used. It does not injure the pile or the color of the carpet in the least, as it is not necessary to press, heat and steam being the agents; and they do the work effectually on worms and eggs. Then the camphor will doubtless prevent future depredations of the miller."

Quarter Sessions.—The following is a list of cases disposed of at the June sessions of Beaver county:

Com'th vs. John Harbison—indicted for assault and battery; verdict, not guilty, and prosecutor pay costs.

Com'th vs. Mary Cook—indicted for selling liquor on Sunday and to minors, 2 cases; verdict, not guilty, but sentenced to pay costs in each case.

Com'th vs. James Somers—indicted for obtaining goods by false pretense; non pros. entered on payment of costs.

Com'th vs. Vincent Conkle—indicted for assault and battery; non pros. entered on payment of costs; continued June 15.

Com'th vs. James Souders and Frosty McKinley—indicted for disturbing a meeting; non pros. on payment of costs.

Com'th. vs. Taylor Lightner—indicted for affiliation; settled before Justice of Peace; rule to show cause why he should not pay costs.

Com'th vs. W. T. Lightner—charged with desertion; discharged on payment of costs.

Com'th vs. Harriet Harkison—indicted for selling liquor on Sunday; verdict, not guilty, and each party pay half the costs, but the court set aside that portion of the verdict which compelled the prosecutor to pay half the costs. Same vs. same, with similar verdict.

Com'th vs. Henry Woods—indictment for assault and battery; verdict, not guilty; county pays costs.

Com'th vs. R. W. Baker et a .—indicted for riot; non pros. on payment of costs.

Com'th vs. R. W. Baker—indicted for assault and battery with intent to commit rape; non pros. on payment of costs.

Com'th vs. Aaron French—surety of peace, on oath of A. Maybee; nolle prosequi, and rule on prosecutor to pay costs.

Com'th vs. Louis Higgins — charged with deserting his wife; process issued.

Com'th vs. Andrew Rogers—indictment, fornication and bastardy; defendant not arrested.

Com'th vs. J. I. Davis—indicted for assault and battery; bill ignored, and Andrew Weitz to pay costs.

Com'th vs. James Anderson—surety of peace; continued.

Com'th vs John Davis—surety of peace; sentenced to pay costs and give bond to keep the peace for one year, especially towards James Miller, the prosecutor.

Com'th vs. C. W. Sill—indicted for assault; verdict, guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of suit.

Com'th vs. Robert Peters — charged with larceny; bill ignored.

Com'th vs. David Johnson—indicted for selling liquor contrary to law; continued.

Com'th vs. E. Hamilton—indicted for assault and battery; verdict, not guilty, on ground of insanity; county pay costs.

Com'th vs. Collins—case of absconding apprentice; case continued till adjourned court

Com'th vs. John H. Camp—3 cases—indicted for selling liquor to men of known intemperate habits. Continued.

Com'th vs. William Hughs—indictment assault and battery; plead guilty; fine five dollars and cost of prosecution.

Com'th vs. Chas. W. Sill—indicted for assault; verdict guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

Com'th vs. James G. Calvin—indictment for rape and adultery; continued till next court.

Com'th vs. John Davis — surety of peace on oath of James Miller, sentenced to pay costs and give bonds to keep the peace.

Com'th vs. James Anderson—indicted for riot; verdict guilty against James Anderson, John A. Anderson and William McCarter; sentence deferred till adjourned court.

Com'th vs. S. W. Reed—indicted for assault and battery; bill ignored, and prosecutor pay costs.

LIFE IN UTAH; or the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism; being an expose of their secret rites and ceremonies, with a full and authentic history of Polygamy and the Mormon sect, from its origin to the present time. By J. H. Beadle, editor of "The Salt Lake Reporter." National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

For more than thirty years the world has been horrified, startled and perplexed by the audacity of a sect calling themselves Mormons. Though founded in fraud, this sect has succeeded in spite of all opposition, until it is to-day the standing reproach of our country.

The author's long residence in Utah, and his position as editor of the leading journal of that Territory peculiarly qualified him to write this work. Mormonism has been productive of so many dark and strange Mysteries—so many terrible crimes—that few can comprehend, without an intimate knowledge of it, how much wickedness it has to answer for, and what a standing menace to order and society it is. The work shows how Joe Smith and Brigham Young have been enabled to deceive and cheat their followers; how, by leading them on from crime to crime, and enticing them with licentious baits, they have succeeded in maintaining their influence over them; and treats the Mormon religion, its infamous and heathenish character, its multitudes of gods, its abominable doctrines and practices, revealing many strange and outrageous ceremonies. Of *Endowment* or initiation ceremonies, showing how obscene and disgusting they are; how female modesty is outraged in them and how licentiousness is taught as a part of their creed.

It is important that the public should know what manner of people are growing up in our very midst. This work gives a full and authentic account of their degraded social condition, their blasphemous rites and ceremonies, their sacrilegious doctrines and practices, and is the most thrilling and startling account of licentiousness and crime ever published. It is calculated to do great good by giving to the public a candid and impartial statement of a question which bids fair to cause no little trouble. The book is sold only by subscription, and agents are wanted in every county.

The Census.—Boyd Crumrine, esq., of Washington, Pa., has been appointed Deputy United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, embracing forty-five counties, to compile social statistics for the present census. The duties of the position are very laborious, requiring great skill and a vast amount of correspondence. It is highly important that this branch of the census be taken fully, so as to give complete statistics of the State in finances, intellectual and moral condition. The subjects of this compilation are (aggregate as to counties) valuation—real and personal; public debt, taxation, pauperism, crime, libraries, wages, newspapers and periodicals—character and circulation, colleges, academies and schools, and religion. Mr. Crumrine, to this and, has prepared and will send to County Commissioners, County Superintendents of common schools, and to clergymen of different denominations, in each county, circular letters and blanks designed to elicit the information desired. A willing compliance on the part of all by whom his circulars are received is essential to his success in the duties of his office. Persons who are in the possession of reports and minutes, and other documents which will give information upon the subjects above named should forward them to him, to be returned finally addressed, "Official Business, Census—Free" at Washington, Pa.

We call the attention of our township officers throughout the county to the following item which we find in several of our exchanges: "According to the provisions of a law passed by the Legislature of 1868, township clerks are required each spring to make out and publish a full and complete statement of the financial condition of their respective townships, under a penalty of fifty dollars." We presume this is a general law of the State.

The approach of the census taker has prompted some journalists to trot out Saxe's funny sketch, which runs like this:

Got any children? the Marshal said
To the lady from over the Rhine;
The lady shook her flaxen curls,
And civilly answered, *Nein.*

Husband, of course? the Marshal said,
To the lady from over the Rhine;
The lady shook her Saxon curls,
And civilly answered, *Nein.*

Revival in Orphan School.

We select the following extract from the *Presbyterian Banner*, showing that the *spiritual* care of these children is not *neglected*. So prudently and with such christian liberality is this work done, that it has never awakened a jealousy in any of our denominations as far as we have been able to learn. Mr. Taylor has the confidence of all of his ministerial brethren; and this should be so, for the fruit of his labor is gathered into the Presbyterian, Methodist, United Presbyterian, Covenanter, Episcopal and Baptist Churches, mostly where the mother lives:

"A delightful revival has taken place at the Phillipsburg (Pa.) Soldiers' Orphans' School, under the care of Rev. W. G. Taylor. We spent a most delightful day, a week or two ago, at the school, with the children that were giving evidence of regeneration. Eleven gave unmistakable evidence of the work being genuine in their case. Thirteen more gave such evidence as would be generally accepted on the part of candidates, but Brother Taylor feels they still need farther instruction, and to try their strength as Christians under his fostering care. They talk to him and write to him on the subject of their religious experience so that it assumes a clearness in their mind that is not common for young Christians. Brother Taylor has the peculiar faculty of bringing out the minds of children on their religious experience. We append a verbatim copy of a letter of a sweet little child in the school, only eight and a half years old, to her mother. Ten of these children united with the church on Sabbath, April 10th; another will unite with the Baptist church, and thirteen hope to unite with the churches next communion. God has owned this school; every year they have had a revival.—The work is silent but powerful. What a beautiful sight to see the Principal presenting ten more of the lambs of his flock in the sanctuary, to be publicly received into the fold of the Good Shepherd. They have three prayer meetings; twenty-five of the girls will lead in prayer in the female prayer meeting.

"The following letter, written for the mother's eye, is a remarkable specimen of the power of Divine grace. This little lamb has not been received into the church on earth, but from all the evidences, we do not doubt her name is enrolled in the Lamb's book of life.

"Addie, eight and a half years old, to her mother, March 28, 1870.

"I think your new situation would be rather nice, but I am very well pleased with staying here, I have such a nice playmate. Sadie is her name. Sadie and me are trying to be Christians, and I think if we begin when we are young, it wont leave us when we are older. Oh! I am feeling so happy, now ma. I am trying so hard, and I can get any instruction that I want; me and Sadie are the least ones that are trying, so I think the older ones will try and encourage us more. Mr. Taylor talked to us and I think that he is interested in our souls' salvation, too, and that will help us a good bit. Ma, I like to stay here very much. I suppose if I had been at home, I would not of been trying to be a Christian, for when I came here and seen the rest, I just thought how sinful I was, and thought I would love to be a Christian, and be a lamb of God. If I had been at home, and running and playing with the town girls, I would not of been near so happy. There is no happier life than a Christian life. So I am going to try to live the rest of my life a Christian, and I think that sister will encourage me all she can, and if I only knowed how to get brother to begin, I would. Oh, there would nothing please me so well as to see brother become a Christian; I think that sister would like to see him be a Christian. Oh! if he would try, it would encourage sister and me more, I would try so much better.—Oh! he would be so happy. If he would only try we would be a little band. If there only was some remedy for to get him to try, I am sure I would try and be a Christian. Oh, if I were a lamb of God I would be so happy, which I hope I will be some day."

Dry Goods.—Formerly J. W. Barker & Co., now McKee, Murphy & Co., 59 Market street, Pittsburgh, offer Bargains in Dry Goods: P. K., 12½; Best Delaines, 12½; Muslins, 6¼; Good Ginghams, 12½; Table Linen, full width, 35; Honey Comb Quilts, full size, $1.50; Calicoes, Fast Colors, 8; Linen Towels, Red Bordered, 10; Linen Handkerchiefs, full size, 6¼. A large stock of Shawls, Silks, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Jeans, Cottonades, Flannels, Parasols, Umbrellas and Domestic Goods of every description, at the very lowest prices. Formerly J. W. Barker & Co., now McKee, Murphy & Co., 59 Market street. Bargains in Dry Goods at Wholesale and Retail.

Duplicates Found.—Some person lost the New Brighton Duplicates on last Monday between Beaver and Bridgewater. The loser by calling at this office can get them.

Forty-First Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, June 11.—The bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was opposed as extraordinary and a revelation of that feature of the land grant policy by which the government always reserved all road section land grants. After a long discussion, the bill passed. It gives the land along the road to the company and drives settlers back one section range from the railroad.

HOUSE.—The sergeant at Arms produced Patrick Woods *alias* Dooly, whom he arrested at Richmond Virginia, charged with having assaulted Mr. Porter a member of the House from Va. The matter was referred to Committee, and Patrick confined until its report. The House then took up the Senate amendments to the Legislature appropriation bill, and, after a lengthy consideration, most of them were rejected and a Committee of Conference appointed. The bill for the reorganization of the army provides for a standing army of thirty thousand men from the 1st of July, 1871; for the pay of officers and for the selection of members, and for their promotion; all officers not assigned by the 1st of January next to be mustered out. Mr. Logan explained that the bill would save four million annually. The bill was agreed to and the House adjourned.

SENATE, June 13.—A resolution directing the Attorney General to examine the charges made by the International Ocean Telegraph Company upon messages passing over their lines, and report to the Senate if they are in excess of the rates allowed by the act of Congress, approved May 5th 1866. Adopted. A bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Brownville, Nebraska, to Denver, Colorado. Passed. The land grant bill for a railroad through Dakota Territory was so amended as to prohibit the company taking any land in an Indian reservation or running through the same without the consent of the tribe occupying it and of the President of the United States, and passed. The Apportionment bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the Senate's amendment agreed to. The bill was then reported to Senate, and the question being on concurring in the first amendment increasing the number of representatives in the House from 275, as provided by the House bill, to 300, a discussion arose, but the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 31 to 21. An amendment requiring a report by the Superintendent of Census to the Secretary of the Interior of results of the enumeration of population, so the Secretary may ascertain the basis of representation in the several States, &c. Adopted. An amendment that in any State which by the new apportionment there was an increase in number of Representatives, the additional number shall be elected to the Forty-second Congress in the general ticket, unless the State otherwise provided, was adopted. The remaining amendments reported by the Committee on Judiciary were adopted. The President's Message on Cuban affairs was referred to the Committee on Foreign affairs.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiry for the information of Congress relative to the extent of the trade between the United States and the British North American possessions, was adopted. Mr. Davis introduced a bill to amend the naturalization laws and moved the previous question. The first section makes false swearing on applications perjury and punishable as such. The second and third sections punish false personation and use or possession of forged records or certificates, etc. And the fifth section gives to the United States Courts jurisdiction of all offences under the bill. After considerable filibustering, the rules were suspended and the bill passed by a strict party vote. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill which, among its appropriations, includes $250,000, for Louisville canal and Falls of the Ohio, and $50,000 to the improvement of the Ohio River. The bill was discussed at some length, and the item for the Falls of the Ohio was agreed to. Without finishing the bill, the committee rose, and agreed that its further consideration should take place in the House; whereupon the rules were suspended, the amendments agreed to, and the bill passed. The President's Message on Cuban Affairs was read and referred.

SENATE, June 14.—A resolution of inquiry relative to trade with the British Provinces was agreed to. A resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all the information in possession of the Government showing that during the hostilities in Cuba, any American vessel was seized on the high seas or property of any American citizen confiscated or embargoed, with full particulars in each case, and to state also what steps, if any, had been taken in reference thereto, was adopted.

The following bills were passed: Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock. To amend the act to regulate diplomatic and consular systems. The bill fixes the salaries of Consuls and Consuls General. The Consulate at Port Said, Egypt, with salary of $2,500, was added, and the bill passed.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution granting pieces of condemned ordinance for the soldiers' monument at Quincy, Illinois, passed. A bill fixing the compensation of Grand and Petit Jurors in the United States Courts, allowing three dollars a day and five cents per mile traveled, and providing that jurors be not summoned more than once in ten years, was passed. The House proceeded in the morning hour to the consideration of the Senate bill to provide a national currency of coin and notes, and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes, to which Mr. Garfield had offered a substitute, *being the ninety-five million bill* with funding sections struck out. A number of amendments were offered and rejected; but without final action the bill was laid over. The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution—that the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized and instructed to declare and maintain strict impartial neutrality on the part of the government of the United States in the contest now existing between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain:—That all the provisions of the statute approved the 20th of April, 181-, entitled "an act to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," shall be constructed to apply equally to each of the parties in the existing contest between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain: That the President is hereby authorized and requested to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war is carried on in Cuba; and if he shall deem it expedient, to solicit the co-operation of other governments in such manner as he may deem necessary to secure from both the contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations. A lengthy debate followed, but without action the House adjourned.

SENATE, June 15.—The Florida Railroad grant bill was passed. The House bill defining the duty of pension agents; providing for the quarterly payment of pensions, &c., was discussed and laid aside. A bill was introduced providing that nothing in the act of May 18, 1870, relative to the Southern Pacific Railroad, shall be constructed into a guarantee of its bonds by the United States, and that it shall not issue mortgage bonds exceeding in amount fifty millions.

HOUSE.—A resolution reciting the proceedings at the Constitutional Convention at Springfield, Illinois, in favor of the removal of the National Capital, and referring the same to the Committee on Public Expenditures, was agreed to. A resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire the amount drawn from the Treasury on account of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, how expended, &c., was adopted. The House then proceeded to vote on the Currency bill and amendments. All the amendments were rejected except Mr. Judd's, which strikes from the second section the last sentences as to redemption of United States notes equal to eighty per cent. of the additional circulation issued. The bill passed—98 to 81.

It authorizes the issue of ninety-five million dollars of bank notes. It provides for the redemption of forty-five millions of three per cent. certificates. It re-distributes twenty-five millions taken from the States which have excess of circulation, and allows banks to remove from such States to others where an increase of banking facilities are wanted. The House had a long discussion on the Cuba question; but it was finally postponed until to-morrow.

SENATE, June 16.—Several reports from various committees were read. A general bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to grant condemned cannon to any city or municipality for soldiers' monuments, when not detrimental to the public service. The House bill to establish a Department of Justice passed. The bill to abolish the franking privilege was so amended as to extend the provisions of existing laws relative to the free carrying of newspapers, and its further consideration was postponed.

HOUSE.—After the consideration of uninteresting matters the Cuban resolution was taken up; the first vote being on Mr. Logan's amendment to construe the neutrality bill so as to give to both contending parties the same advantages of intercourse and trade with the United States consistent with the law of nations, that have been or may be conceded to Spain; it was rejected. Mr. Bingham's substitute for the original resolution:—"That the President is hereby authorized to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted; and if he shall deem it expedient, to solicit the co-operation of other governments in such measures as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations"—was, after considerable debate, agreed to, and the resolution finally adopted. The Judiciary Committee offered a resolution directing the Sergeant at Arms to take Patrick Woods—now in custody for assault on a member of the House (Mr. Porter)—to Richmond, there to testify in a murder case before the Hustings Court, and after he so testifies, to bring him back to Washington, which was agreed to. A bill granting to the Utah Central Railroad Co. the right of way through the public lands for a railroad and telegraph line from Ogden city to Salt Lake city, was passed. After some further business of no general interest, the House adj'd.

SENATE, June 17.—The Committee on Public Lands reported without amendment the House bill extending the Homestead Act to soldiers. The joint resolution to provide for compensation from date of commission to officers who were commissioned while in rebel prisons, (the present law dating pay from date of muster-in) was adopted. The pension to Mrs. Lincoln was discussed till the close of the morning hour. The Postoffice appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment for the free transmission of newspapers, was agreed to; an amendment authorizing a two cent letter stamp was agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. McKinzie, the sitting member from Va., was declared entitled to his seat against Mr. Whittlesey, contestant. A bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, allowing eight and one-third dollars to non commissioned officers, soldiers and musicians for each month's service between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 6th of May, 1865, deducting United States bounties already paid, was passed.

The stone presented by the Patriots of Rome to the late President Lincoln, was ordered, by joint resolution, to be removed to Springfield, Illinois, and given to the Lincoln Monument Association of that place. The Senate joint resolution to admit certain pictures and chromos free of duty, passed. Several pension bills passed. Adjourned.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

—Robert Hall, son of John Hall, esq., of Washington, was accidentally shot on Monday last. The particulars of the accident are about as follows: J. S. Margerum, intending to take a hunt, had procured a gun, which, he was assured, contained no load. While going up Main street on his way to the woods, he saw Hall passing along on the opposite sidewalk and called to him, in a jocular way, to "halt," at the same time fixing a cap on the gun and bringing it toward his shoulder. Before getting it up, however, and without taking aim, his eye not even on the barrel, he touched the spring and a load of shot was discharged, a number of which entered Hall's face and neck, inflicting severe but not by any means dangerous wounds.

—For the past week or so we have had our full share of rain if not more.—Scarcely a day has passed without one or more showers, some of them quite copious. In one or two instances they have been accompanied with strong winds which have knocked down a good deal of grain. The wheat in many fields has been blown down, but otherwise is not much injured as yet. Some apprehensions of rust are beginning to be felt, in case the wet weather continues, but hopes of a favorable change are entertained, in which event the prospect for a good crop is very fair.

The corn is growing finely, but so are the weeds which have got a strong start from the fact that the frequent rains have kept the farmers out of their cornfields. Pasture of course is most abundant, and the hay crop promises to be the finest we have had for many years.—*Reporter*

FAYETTE COUNTY.

—On last Sunday morning a little girl of Joseph M. Work, who resides in Dunbar township, some three miles west of Connellsville, came in eager haste to her father and told him there was a "big black thing" in the orchard. Mr. Work hastened to the spot and to his astonishment found a large Black Bear. He at once put five dogs after it and chased it to the back part of his farm, Bruin contesting every inch of the ground, and sing several of Mr. Work's dogs rather roughly. At this point G. R. Griffith, esq., came to Mr. Work's assistance with his hounds and the fight was kept up, the bear retreating all the time, save when he would pause for a moment to give one of his assailants a friendly hug. In the meantime quite a number of men had rushed to the scene of the sport, and Mr. Isaac Skiles shot at and wounded Bruin. He was by this time driven as far as Mr. S. Worthington's place, on the Mud Pike, 8½ miles from Connellsville, when the bear took refuge in his stable and was finally killed, but not until he was shot three times. The carcass weighed 165 pounds and was divided among 17 persons.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

—On Thursday night of last week, three stores in West New Castle, were broken into. Crowbars or similar tools were used in each instance, on the doors, forcing the bolt out of the lock.—H. G. Sankey's money drawer was rifled of about $3 in nickels, but nothing else was taken. The money drawer in Jon. W. Walter's store was forced open and about two-thirds of the change left in it, taken, amounting to $3 or $4. Nothing else has been missed. J. H. McMurray's store was entered, but nothing taken, though at the time, there was a dollar or two in change, in the drawer. No clue as yet, has been found, as to who these till-tappers are.

—During the thunder storm of last Saturday week, the barn of Mr. Philip Newton, jr., of Wayne township, was struck with lightning, and entirely destroyed, together with two valuable mares and their colts, a calf, a stack of hay, threshing machine, and his harvest implements. Nothing was saved. The loss falls heavy on Mr. Newton, who was recently laid up for a long time, by an accident at his threshing machine.

—The unusually wet and cloudy weather, and severe storms of the past two or three weeks have prostrated a great deal of the wheat, much of it being very badly down. As the grain is just blossoming it is feared that no little damage will be done. We notice by our exchanges that the same thing has happened in other parts of the State.

—On last Thursday evening a distressing accident occurred to a bright little girl, six or seven years old, a daughter of Mr. Frank Wimer, of New Castle. She had gone up into the second story of the Lawrence Foundry, to adjust the ropes of a swing the children had put up, and while working at this, she fell out of the window, to the ground, striking her forehead, and litterly crushing her skull.

BUTLER COUNTY.

—The Republicans of Butler county met in convention on the 13th of June, and counted the votes of the primary elections, which resulted in the nomination of the following ticket: For Congress, E. McJunkin, esq.; Assembly, G. W. Fleeger, esq., and Amos Lusk, M. D.; Associate Judge, H. C. McCoy; Commissioner, Ebenezer Dodds; Jury Commissioner, Peter Emery; Auditor, H. A. Wise. The ticket is a strong one. Senator Kerr was before the convention, and pronounced the charge of bribery against him a falsehood fabricated by his enemies. The convention passed a resolution expressing confidence in his integrity as a man, and fidelity as a public servant.

WARREN COUNTY.

—Last Thursday a young lady of Spring Creek township, named Amelia Patchin, was shot while washing dishes at a pantry window, by a boy named Frank Armitage. The boy, aged 16, was in a field at a distance from the house, and shot at a bird. The ball took effect in the young lady's breast. She ran ten or twelve rods to the barn, and informed her brother, who made a hasty search, and found young Armitage going through the field, all unconscious of the deed he had done. Dr. Pickett, of Columbus, and a Corry physician were called, but were unable to find the locality of the ball, and the young lady has no hopes of recovery.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

—The residence of William Parker, of Parker's Landing, was entered by a burglar on Friday night last, who captured a silver watch and about two hundred dollars in money; also a revolver, which was lying on a chair at the head of the bed in which Mr. Parker was sleeping. The work was done so quietly that the inmates of the house were not awakened, and the burglar retired unmolested.

—On last Saturday night, a man named Alexander Flemming, who resided near Kittanning, was shot at Parker's Landing, by Wm. H Greenwood.—Three shots took effect and Flemming died in half an hour. The cause of the difficulty was that Flemming was found in company with Greenwood's sister, after being warned to keep away from the house.

Stoneroad's Cathartic Syrup, Used in all cases instead of PILLS, EPSOM SALTS, CASTOR OIL, &c. Highly flavored. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Price 50 cents. Wholesale, R. E. Sellers & Co., 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jesly

Married.

TUCKER—DAVIS—On the 16th of June, 1870, by Rev. Jas. M. Smith, Mr. J. C. Tucker to Miss E. Davis, all of Beaver county, Pa.

LYBRAND—HURLBUTT—On Tuesday the 14th inst., by the Rev. Joseph King, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Beaver, Pa., Mary K. Hurlbutt to Robert G. Lybrand, of Delaware, Ohio.

—With the above notice a goodly allowance of cake was received. This is evidence of a liberal sprit—an essential qualification to render the matrimonial relation happy—and our employees take this occasion to wish the new relation throughout life a happy one to the lately married couple.

Died.

STEWART.—On the 14th of June, 1870, at his residence, in Bridgewater, Pa., Mr. David Stewart, in the 70th year of his age.

LACOCK.—On the 14th of June, 1870, at the residence of her mother, in Rochester township, Miss Matilda, eldest daughter of the late A. E. Lacock.

CALVIN.—On the 15th of June, 1870, at his residence, in South Beaver township, Mr. James G. Calvin, aged about 50 years.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary, having been granted to the Subscriber on the estate of James G. Calvin, dec'd., late of South Beaver township, Beaver County, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified that immediate payment is required; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
je22;6w. JAMES RAYL, Ex'r.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.—The examination of classes in this institution will commence at **9 a. m. on Wednesday 29th** instant.

The closing exercises, consisting of a **Grand Concert** of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and Graduating Exercises of the Senior Class, will take place on **Thursday evening, 30th** inst., in the U. P. Church. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Concert will be under the management of Prof. V. de HAM, and I can promise the public a first class entertainment. All invited—Free to all order-loving citizens. D. H. A. McLEAN, Pres't
je22;2w

FIRE BRICK WORKS FOR SALE.

THE PHOENIX FIRE BRICK WORKS, situated at Smith's Ferry, with all the tools and machinery complete, are for sale at a low price. Purchasers will address G. LUDEWIG, at Pittsburgh (No. 307 Liberty street), for price and terms.
je22;6w

J. H. McCREERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Third Street, Beaver, Pa.
je22tf

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.—An Assessment of five mills on the dollar has been levied for borough purposes for the ensuing year. The Court of Appeals will be held at the office of G. W. Hamilton, on the 25th day of June, between the hours of one o'clock, p. m. and four o'clock, p. m. G. W. HAMILTON, Pres't.
J. LEDLIE, Sec'y. [je22tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Armstrong, dec'd., late of the borough of Beaver Falls, in the county of Beaver, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said borough, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated, without delay, to the undersigned for settlement.
je22;6w] JANE ARMSTRONG, Adm'x.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.—($10 PER DAY)—by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO. BOSTON, MASS. or ST. LOUIS, Mo. je22;3m

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is *licensed*, makes the "Elastic Lock stitch," and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass. je22;3m

$10 A DAY—Business entirely new and honorable. Liberal inducements. Descriptive circulars free. Address J. C. RAND & CO., Biddeford, Me. je22;3m

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. je22;3m

Agents Read This!
$50 to $200 per Month made by Agents Selling THE HOME OF WASHINGTON,
or MOUNT VERNON AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS, by *BENSON J. LOSSING*. 150 Illustrations, tinted paper, handsomely bound. Sold only by subscription. Very liberal terms given. Send for our Illustrated Circular, and notice our extra terms. A. S. HALE & CO., Hartford, Conn. je22;4w

GRAND CONCERT
OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
BY THE PUPILS OF THE
Beaver Seminary & Musical Institute,
In the Audience Room of
The New M. E. Church,
BEAVER, PENN'A.,
On Wednesday Evening, June 29, '70.
ADMITTANCE......50 CENTS.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
je22;2t

☞ Blank Notes for sale at the ARGUS office.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary, having been granted to the Subscriber on the estate of Richmond Hart, dec'd, late of North Sewickly township, Beaver County, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified that immediate payment is required; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES P. HART, Ex'r.
New Brighton, P. O. je15;6w.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between William Garside and M. C. Harton, builders, under the firm of Garside & Harton, was dissolved by mutual consent on June 1, 1870. All firm accounts will be settled by Mr. Garside.
WILLIAM GARSIDE,
je15;3w M. C. HARTON.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his house and lot in Rowetown, South Beaver township, in this county. The lot contains about 1½ acres of land, fenced in, with good garden and fruit trees. The house is 1½ story high, with four rooms and good cellar underneath. Altogether it is a desirable property, and will be sold low. For farther particulars inquire of the undersigned on the premises. JOHN GARVIN, Jr.,
or to Hugh Garvin, at Rochester. jan1 2m*

Reduced Prices!

Speyerer & Sons

Have just Returned from the East
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,
Bought at the
Lowest Cash Prices,
And will sell some Goods
AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Oeum, Packing Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queensware, Willow-ware, Flour, Feed, Grain and Bacon, a variety of Prints, Muslins, Tickings, Delains, Checks, Alpacas, Jeans, Dinms, Crash and Hosiery; also, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil,
200 bbls. of the Celebrated Canton City
AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,
Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,
At Pittsburg Prices.
200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:
ONE CAR WHITE LIME;
Land Plaster, and Akron Cement;
A Large Stock of
White Lead and Paints.
A very superior quality of Strunz & Wetzel's Soaps and a lot of Carbon Oil
Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.
ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA
—and—
Concord Wines,
Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the
KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,
And Pitt. Nat. Plow Co's. Plows.

Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.
All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.
You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction.
SPEYERER & SONS.
apr13tf

MOORES' DRUG STORE,
IN BEAVER,
May be found the best assortment of
DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES
In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Japonico's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of
LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.
Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.
Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.
july1'67 J. MOORE.

Miscellaneous.

NEW
GROCERY STORE
In Bridgewater, Pa.
J. STILES & CO.,
Dunlap's Corner, near the Bridge,
HAVE OPENED AN
ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, FLOUR, FEED AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.
And in general all articles usually found in such connection. The store room has been remodeled, and conveniently arranged, with large show windows, &c. Mr. John Stiles, so long known in this community, will give his personal attention, large experience, and thorough acquaintance with the Trade, to the selection and purchase of choice goods, and invites the patronage of all who wish the best goods in the market, at the lowest cash price. All kinds of country produce wanted.
J. STILES & CO, Bridgewater, Pa.
je8;3m.

CLOTHING STORE.
NEW GOODS!
Sring and Summer Wear.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened
A New Stock of Goods,
OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR
SRING and SUMMER Wear.
He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both
FASHIONABLE & DURABLE,
and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere
WILLIAM REICH, Jr.
may4;6m.ly Bridgewater, Pa

New Millinery Establishment
IN ROCHESTER.
MRS. S. T. NEAL
Would inform the public of Rochester and vicinity that she has just opened a
NEW MILLINERY STORE
ON
BRIGHTON STREET.
A short distance above Cross' store,
ROCHESTER, PA.
DRESS - MAKING
AND
MILLINERY
In all its branches. Childrens' clothing, Shirts, &c., made to order; work to be called on. A call solicited.
MRS. S. T. NEAL
may25;6m.

Newspaper Advertising.

A Book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Mediums, giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c., &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of fifteen cents. **GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.**, Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business **scientifically** and **systematically** in such a way: that is, so to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money." je15-1t

SALESMEN Wanted in a paying business. S. KENNEDY, 113 Chestnut st., Phila. June15;1w

PATENTS.

Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., editors of *The Scientific American*, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A pamphlet containing full instructions to inventors is sent gratis. MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. June15;1w

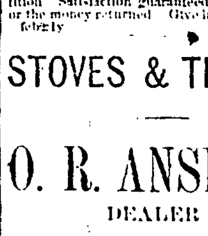
YES! IT IS TRUE!
That the *Best Mowers*—the *Best Droppers*—the *Best Self-Rakers* to be found in the world are the Original and Reliable Double-Motion **Ætna Machines**, made by the ÆTNA MANUFACTURING CO., of Salem, Ohio. Send for pamphlet containing particulars. June15;1w

THE HUMAN MACHINE—New Book. Free for stamp, TARRANT & CO., N. Y. June15;1w

THE JAPANESE CORN FILE removes Corns without pain; price 25c. Sold at drug and shoe stores. Samples mailed on receipt of price, and trade supplied by THE JAPANESE CORN FILE CO., 31 Pine street, New York.

☞ Blank Constable's sales for sale at the ARGUS office.

Dentistry.



Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial.
feb4-ly

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,
DEALER IN
Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.
ALSO
Keeps a Complete Assortment of
Fire-Fronts,
Grates, Cooking-Stoves
&c. &c:
Roofing, Guttering and Spouting
Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.
Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.
Japanned and
PRESSED WARE
Kept Constantly on Hand.
Shop on the lower end of Third Street,
Beaver, Pa.
Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10tf

GRANT ON CUBA.

A Message from the President.

The Character of the War Portrayed—Barbarous Violation of the Recognized Laws of Civilization—A Word to the Cuban Junta and Other Non-Combatant Warriors—The Monroe Doctrine—What Constitutes a Belligerent Power—No Sufficient Grounds for Recognizing the Belligerency of the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, D C., June 13.—The President sent the following message to Congress late this afternoon.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to Congress at the beginning of its present session, I referred to the contest which had then for more than a year existed in Cuba between a portion of its inhabitants and the government of Spain, and to the feelings and sympathy of the people and government of the United States for the people of Cuba, as for all people struggling for liberty and self-government, and said that the contest has at no time assumed the condition which amounted to war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *defacto* political organization of insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. During the six months which have passed since the date of the message, the condition of the insurgents has not improved, and the insurrection itself, although not subdued, exhibits no signs of advance but seems to be confined to an irregular system of hostilities, carried on by small bands of armed men without concentration through the woods and sparsely populated regions of the island, attacking from ambush conveyances and small bands of troops, burning the plantations and estates of those not in smypathy with their cause. But if the insurrection has not gained ground, it is equally true that Spain has not surpressed it. The climate, disease and an occasional bullet have worked destruction among the soldiers of Spain, and although the Spanish government has possession of every seaport and town on the island, they have not been able to subdue the hostile feeling which has driven a considerable number of natives to armed resistance against Spain, and still leads them to endure the danger and privations of the roaming life of a guerrilla. On either side the contest has been conducted and is now carried on with lamentable disregard of human life and of the usages and practices which modern civilization has prescribed as the necessary process of war. The war of Spaniard and Cuban is alike bringing devastation over fertile regions; murderous and revengeful decrees are issued and executed by both parties. Count Valmaseda and Colonel Bolton, on the part of Spain, have each startled humanity and aroused the indignation of the civilized world by the execution each of a score of prisoners at a time, while General Quesada, the Cuban chief coolly and with apparent unconcern, has admitted the slaughter by his own deliberative authority, in one day, of upwards of six hundred and fifty prisoners of war. A summary trial, with few, if any escapes from conviction, confirmed by execution, is the fate of those arrested on either side, on suspicion of infidelity to the cause of the party making the arrest.

Whatever may be the sympathies of the people of the Government of the United States for the cause or objects for which a part of the people of Cuba are understood to have put themselves in armed resistance to Spain, there can be no question of sympathy in a conflict carried on by both parties alike in such barbarous violation of the rules of civilized nations, and with such combined outrage upon the plainest principles of humanity. We cannot discriminate in our censure of their mode of conducting their contest between Spain and Cuba; each commit the same atrocities, and outrage alike these established rules of war. The property of many of our citizens has been destroyed or embargoed; the lives of several have been sacrificed; and the liberties of others have been restrained. In every case that has come to the knowledge of the Government an early and earnest demand for reparation and indemnity has been made, and most emphatic remonstrances have been presented against the manner in which the strife is conducted, and against the reckless disregard of human life, the wanton destruction of material wealth, and the cruel disregard of established rules of civilized warfare.

I have, since the beginning of the present session of Congress, communicated to the House upon their request an account of the steps which I have taken in the hope of bringing the conflict to an end, and for securing to the people of Cuba the blessings and right of independence. The efforts thus made have failed, but not without assurance from Spain that the good offices of this Government might still avail for the objects to which they had been addressed.

During the whole contest the remarkable exhibition has been made of a number of Cubans escaping from the island and avoiding the risks of war, congregating in this country at a safe distance from the scene of danger, and endeavoring to make war upon our shores—to urge our people into a fight which they avoid, and to embroil this Government in complications and possible hostilities with Spain. It can scarcely be doubted that this last result is the real object of these parties, although carefully covered under the deceptive and apparently plausible demand for the recognition of belligerency.

It is stated on what I have reason to regard as good authority, that Cuban bonds have been prepared to a large amount, whose payment is made dependent upon the recognition by the United States of Cuban belligerency or independence. The object of making their value thus entirely contingent upon the action of this Government is a subject for serious reflection in determining the course to be adopted on the demand thus made for recognition of belligerency. The liberal and peaceful principles adopted by the father of his country, and the eminent statesmen of his day, followed by succeeding Chief Magistrates and the men of their day, may furnish a safe guide to those of the United States now charged with the direction and control of public safety. From 1789 to 1815, the dominant thought of our statesmen was to keep the United States out of the wars which were devastating Europe.

The discussion of measures of neutrality begins with the State papers of Mr. Jefferson, when he was Secretary of State. He shows that they were measures of national right as well as of national duty; that misguided individual citizens cannot be favored in making war according to their own caprice, passions and interests for foreign sympathy; that the agents for foreign governments, recognized or unrecognized, cannot be permitted to abuse our hospitality by usurping the functions of enlisting or equipping military or naval forces within our territory. Washington inaugerated the policy of neutrality and of absolute separation from all foreign entangling, which resulted in 1794 in the first national enactment for the observance of neutrality. The duty of opposition to filibustering has been admitted by the President. It has been one of the constant cares of the government of the United States to prevent piratical expeditions against the feeble South American republics from leaving our shores. In no country are men wanting for any enterprise that holds out the promise of adventure or gain. In the early days of our national existence the whole continent of America outside of the United States and all its islands were colonial dependents upon European powers. The revolutions which, from 1810, spread almost simultaneously throughout the Spanish-American continental colonies, resulted in the establishment of new States, like ourselves of European origin, and interested in excluding European politics and questions of dynasty and balance of power from further influence on the new world.

The American policy of neutrality, important before, became doubly so from the fact that it became applicable to the new republic as well as to the mother country. It then devolves upon us to determine the great international question, at what time and under what circumstances to recognize a new power as entitled to place among the family of nations, as well as the preliminary question of the attitude to be observed by this Government towards the insurrectionary party pending the contest. Mr. Monroe concisely expressed the rule which has controlled the action of this Government with reference to a country pending its struggle, by saying that as soon as the Government assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the province probable, the rights to which they were entitled by the laws of nations as equal parties to a civil war be extended to them. The spirit of adherence to this rule of public policy has been one of the highest honors of American statesmanship, and has secured to this Government the confidence of the feeble powers of this continent, and which induced them to rely upon its friendship in the absence of all signs of conquest, and to look to the United States for example and moral protection. It has given to this Government a position of permanence and of influence which it should not abdicate, but which imposes upon it the most delicate duties of right and honor regarding the American question, whether those questions affect emancipated colonies or colonies still subject to European dominion.

The question of belligerency is one of fact, not to be decided by sympathies for, or prejudice against, either party. The relations between the present state of the insurgents must amount in fact to war in the eyes of international law. Fighting, though fierce and protracted, does not alone constitute war. There must be military forces, acting in accordance with the recognized rules and customs of war, flags of truce, cartels, exchange of prisoners, &c., &c., and to justify a recognition of belligerency there must be above all a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient in character and resources to constitute, if left to itself, a State among the nations capable of discharging the duties of a State, and meeting its just responsibilities. It may occur as such toward other powers in the discharge of its national duties.

Applying the best information which I have been able to gather, whether from official or unofficial sources, including very exaggerated statements which each party gives to all that may prejudice the opposite or give credit to its own side of the question, I am unable to see in the present condition of the contest in Cuba those elements which are requisite to constitute war in the sense of international law. The insurgents hold no town or city, have no established seat of government, they have no prize Courts, no organization for receiving or collecting revenue, no seaport to which a prize may be carried, or through which access can be had by a foreign power to the limited interior territory or mountain fastnesses which they occupy. The existence of a Legislature representing any popular constituency is more than doubtful in its uncertainty. There is no probable evidence of an election of any delegates or authorities of any Government outside the limits of the camps occupied from day to day by moving companies of insurgents. There is no commerce, no trade, either internal or foreign, no manufactures. The late Commander in Chief of insurgents having recently come to the United States, publicly declared that all commercial intercourse or trade with the interior world had been utterly cut off, and he further added, "To day we have not ten thousand arms in Cuba."

The Foul Fiend.

A story is in circulation to this effect: A young lady in Boston or vicinity, had set her heart upon going to a public ball, and expected her lover, who is designated as "J.," and who boarded with her parents, to accompany her. Her parents objected to her going to the ball, especially with "J.," but she said she was determined to go, and, that if she could not go with "J.," she would "accept the company of the devil, should he offer to attend her." On the night of the ball, she slipped out of the house in proper trim, except that she had to buy boots for the occasion; and, having procured these, she was returning to put them on, when she met "J.," as she supposed, and he persuaded her to go with him to the ball at once, and change her boots in the ladies' room. "J." was her partner in the first dance, but afterwards disappeared until supper time, then suddenly presented himself, with rather frivolous excuses for his absence, and invited her down to the supper room. Offended by his neglect, she said she would return home at once, and he attended her thither. Very little was said by the party until they had nearly reached the house when "J." informed his companion that he was not going in; and presenting her with a beautiful pearl handled knife, and asking her when she used it to think of him, left her. The girl on telling her mother all that had passed, was astonished at learning that "J." had not been out of the house since early nightfall, and had gone to bed before the hour at which the ball began. The girl refused to believe it, but after some discussion, her mother took her to "J.'s" room, and there he was seen calmly and profoundly sleeping.—Nothing more could be said, and the daughter retired for the night. A strange sound shortly afterward brought the mother to the girl's chamber, and she was found with her throat cut with the penknife given to her by her companion at the ball. She lingered until noon, and then died, declaring that, remembering what she had said in her determination to go to the dance, she used the knife because she was overwhelmed by horrible suspicions as to who it was that, personating "J." became her partner. The English journals copy this story with due gravity, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Whether it is true or not, it will or ought to make young ladies in future more cautious in their language; nor is it half so strange or horrible as an event which is stated to have occurred at a country ball in England a few years ago, which we have no reason to believe is a pure fiction. A young lady being blamed by her mother for refusing to dance with a gentleman possessing vast wealth, but who was personally disagreeable to her, remarked that 'she would as soon dance with the devil.' She had hardly uttered the words when a gentleman clothed in black stood before her, and offered his arm.—With a reproachful glance at her mother, which the latter never forgot, she accepted the invitation of the stranger, with whom she commenced to waltz. The other couples, by some strange instinct, ceased dancing, and all eyes in the room were turned on the young lady and her mysterious partner as faster and faster they whirled to the sound of the music—still faster—until they almost became invisible in their unnatural activity. Then came a noise like a clap of thunder, then a sulphurous smell; the gentleman in black was missing, and the young lady dead on the floor."

DURING the representation of an India battle scene at Niblo's, in New York, Wednesday evening, a fine-looking gentleman, magnificently dressed, became very violent, and was removed to the station-house. Inquiry revealed the fact that he was an East India parsee merchant. He was placed in a cell, when he attempted to dash his brains out, making the most desperate efforts at self-destruction. He was finally removed to the hospital.

Every Disease has its Remedy.

Upon this broad *fact* is founded the whole art and science of medicine.

That every disease has its *curable* stage, under proper treatment, there can be no doubt.

That they have their incurable stage, under any treatment, may be equally true.

The curable period is during the early part of the disease, of course. The incurable being the advanced condition—the last stage.

To know the precise nature, *extent* and locality of the disease is of the first importance in the treatment of any case.

This is precisely the reason given by Dr. Oldshue, of Pittsburgh, for bringing into requisition the Microscope, Test-tube, Urinometer, and all the Chemical apparatus for the scientific examination of the urine in all chronic and complicated cases.

The long afflicted have not been slow to appreciate these scientific aids, and the consequence is, his office is one continued throng of patients, from all parts of the country, seeking the advantage of this skill in diagnosis.

A knowledge of the appropriate remedy, however, is quite important, as without the remedy no advantage would be gained by knowing the disease.

Every disease has its remedy. This is verefied in the fact that different medicines spend their action upon different parts of the human system.

As each particular disease spends its principal baneful action upon a certain organ or tissue of the body, according to its peculiar nature, so each particular remedy spends its medicinal action upon a certain organ or tissue, according to its medicinal qualities.

Having a knowledge of the true nature of the case, as also of the appropriate remedy, the next matter of importance is its proper preperation and application.

This should be carefully attended to, and, as far as practicable, all medicines should be examined by the physician before being put into the hands of the patient or nurse.

This is done in the office of Dr Oldshue, before mentioned.

All his medicines are compounded and his prescriptions filled by his own special direction, and under his own supervision.

No medicines are passed from his prescriptions but through his hands.
—*Gazette.*

Late Hours.

Henry Ward Beecher preached on "Late Hours and Unfruitful Works of Darkness." He said: "If you want to make the ruin of a child sure give him liberty after dark. You cannot do anything nearer to insure his damnation than to let him have liberty to go where he will without restraint. After dark he will be sure to get into communication with people that will undermine all his good qualities. I do not like to speak to parents about their children. Their child cannot, will not lie, when his tongue is like a bended bow; he will not drink, when there is not a saloon within a mile of his father's house where he is not as well known as one of its own decanters; he never does iniquitous things, when he is reeking in filth. Nineteen of every twenty allowed perfect freedom at night will be wounded by it. There is nothing more important than for a child to be home at night; or, if he is abroad you should be with him. If he is too see any sights, or take any pleasure there is nothing that he should see that you should not see with him. It is not merely that the child should be broken down, but there are thot's that never ought to find a passage into a man's brain. As an eel, if he wriggle across your carpet, will leave his slime which no brushing can ever efface, so there are thoughts that can never be got rid of, if once permitted to enter; and there are individuals going round with obscene books and pictures under the lappels of their coats that will never be effaced. There are men who have heard a salacious song, and they never will forget it. They will regret having heard it to the end of their lives. I do not believe in a child's seeing life, as it is called, with its damnable lust and wickedness, to have all his imagination set on fire with the flames of hell. Nobody goes through this fire but they are burned, burned; and they can't get rid of the scars."

WILLIAM L. STONE recently delivered an oration before the Meta Delta Chi fraternity in New York. In the course of his remarks he gave the following bit of information concerning the disposition which was made of the rebel archives at the collapse of the rebellion. "On the morning of Mr. Davis' capture," says Mr. Stone, "David Tilghman waited upon him at his bedside, and said: 'Mr. Davis, by this map you may see that the enemy is here, such and such is the situation of the roads. If you come with me you will be able to leave the country in safety. If you do not, you will be captured in five hours.' To Mr. Davis replying curtly, 'that he knew his own business best,' Tilghman continued, 'Very well, sir; I have been entrusted with the treasure and archives, and propose to secure them, even at the peril of the loss of your favor and of my life. I shall start at once by the route I have marked out.'

The result is well known. In less than five hours Mr. Davis was a prisoner, but the archives were safe. When, a few weeks after, in the recesses of the forest, Tilghman learned that all was lost, he alone, and with his own hands, buried the treasure and archives, and unless, during the four days that elapsed between parting with me and his untoward death he revealed the spot, the secret as to the whereabouts of the archives is forever buried, and as long as they shall be kept from the ken of man, so long shall the story be a monument to our brother's unswerving fidelity. This is the true history of the archives of the Southern Confederacy, altho' rumors are from time to time set afloat of their being now in the vaults of this bank, and now of that."

HE THOUGHT HE'D WADE.—It was election day, and Grimes having assisted on the occasion by the deposit of his vote and the absorption of as much old rye as he could walk under, started with two of his neighbors, who were in the same state of elevation, to make their way to their homes. They had to cross the Wissahickon creek by a footbridge constructed by a single log thrown across; and hewed flat on the upper side, but without any hand-rail to aid in the transit. There would have been no difficulty with a clear head and steady legs in crossing, but with our party it was felt to be not devoid of difficulties under the existing circumstances. However, the creek must be crossed. Grimes' friends took the lead, and with much swinging of arms and contortion of the body, reached the farther side. It was now Grimes' turn to face the music, and making a bold start, he succeeded in getting about one-third of the way over, when a loud splash announced to his friends that he was overboard. Emerging from the water, it being about up to his breast, he quietly said, as if his course was the result of mature deliberation: "I guess I'll wade!"

AN eccentric banker was eyeing with suspicion a bill presented to him for discount. "You need not fear," said the palpitating customer; "one of the parties keeps his carriage." "Ah," said the banker, "I shall be glad if he keeps his feet."

"WHAT do you mean," inquired an inquisitive lady of a fecetious lawyer, "by the term 'putting a leading question?'" "When I offer you my arm, dear," replied the learned gentleman, suiting the action to the word.

Deferred Articles.

—Indianapolis has eight colored physicians and one student in the Medical College; also one law student, one telegraph operator, one Insurance agent, and two printers—all colored.

—It seems to be a settled fact that the fruit crop, including cherries, plums, pears, apples and peaches throughout north western Missouri and northern Kansas, will be a failure this season.

—Cotton and corn in some portions of South Carolina are having a bad time of it from drouth. There has been no rain for six weeks, and as a consequence farmers are gloomy and despondent.

—A dutiful wife in Iowa went to a sewing circle, leaving her little girl to keep house. She returned just in time to see the roof fall in, and the child's remains were found in the ashes.

Two sons of Henry Clay yet survive him; T. H. Clay, Ex-Minister to Honduras, now residing on his place, "Mansfield," near Lexington, and John M. Clay, 2nd racer of *Kentucky*, and one of the greatest turfmen living.

A DARKEY gives the following reasons why the colored race is superior to the white race: "All men are made of clay, and like the meerschaum pipe they are more valuable when highly colored."

"Look here, Pete," said a knowing darkey, "don't stand dar on de railroad." "Why, Joe?" "Kase, if de cars see dat mouf of yourn dey tink it am de depot an' run rite in."

—In Helena, Arkansas, Monday, P. H. Reymer committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He first fired at his wife, but the ball struck her waterfall without injuring her. But seeing her fall, and believing he had killed her, he turned the pistol upon himself and fired with deadly effect. Intempeaance was the cause of the rash performance.

—A dispatch to Chicago from Fort McPherson, states that Lieut. Thomas, with a company of the Fifth Cavalry, gained a victory over a party of Indians who ran off horses near that fort. He surprised their camp after a hard chase of over sixty miles, and captured all of the stolen stock and thirty-three head of horses of the Indians. They wounded several Indians, destroyed their camp, and captured their blankets, buffalo robes, saddles and camp equipage. Lieut. Thomas and his command had nothing to eat for two days, and were constantly on the march.

—Reaumur relates the following anecdote of which he was witness: A queen bee, and some of her attendants, were apparently drowned in a brook. He took them out of the water, and found that neither the queen bee nor her attendants were quite dead. Reaumur exposed them to a gentle heat, by which they were revived. The plebian bees recovered first. The moment they saw signs of animation in their queen, they approached her, and bestowed upon her all the care in their power, licking and rubbing her; and, when the queen had acquired sufficient force to move, they hummed aloud, as if in triumph.

—The disinfecting power of water has been receiving considerable attention of late. With the exception of charcoal, it is said that no other substance is so perfect an absorbent of odors. It absorbs its own volume of some gases, and more than six hundred times its volume of others. For instance, of ammonia gas, which is one of the largest products of decomposition, six hundred and seventy cubic feet is absorbed by one of water. Another offensive odor, always present where animal matter is decaying, arises from sulphide of hydrogen. Water absorbs two and a half times its own volume of this. These facts are worthy of remembrance and practical attention. A quantity of water placed in an open vessel in a sick-room, and changed often, makes an excellent disinfectant.

—A singular case of suicide occurred at Hoboken, on the West Penna. Railroad, Wednesday evening, the facts connected with which Coroner Clawson was called upon to investigate yesterday morning. Jacob Hetzel, proprietor of a public house, being the victim. In the morning Mr. Hetzel and his wife came to the City and returned, after which they spent the remainder of the day working in the garden. When the supper bell rang Mrs. H. went into the house to attend to the boarders, leaving her husband in the garden. After the boarders had finished supper Mr. Hetzel was missed, and one of them volunteered to look for him. He proceeded to the barn, which was some distance from the house, and in passing the door he heard an unusual noise. He looked in and saw Mr. H. hanging from one of the rafters by a rope, still alive. Instead of cutting him down he ran to the house and made the fact known. He then returned, accompanied by several others, and the body was cut down but life was extinct.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—The great conflagration is quenched. The scene of disaster and desolation is deplorable. The loss is set down at five millions sterling. The bodies are all recovered.

The loss of life by the conflagration here is frightful. At some points whole families were hemmed in by the flames and perished in full view of spectators who could not rescue them. The panic among the people was terrible and many lost all presence of mind and were unable to save themselves. Others in despair made no effort to save themselves and were lost. Some of the Turks, in the spirit of fatalism peculiar to the race and religion, shut themselves up in burning houses, refused assistance and met death without a murmur. Twenty-five hundred persons were burned to death or killed by falling walls. Many more are missing.

The McLeod Murder.

Particulars of the recent horrible double murder near Fayetteville, North Carolina, have just come to hand. Neill McLeod, who, with his family of grown up children and an old batchelor brother, reside in a remote corner of Cumberland county, a short distance west of Fayetteville, were on the 25th ult., startled by the appearance at the door of their dwelling of three men, disguised by having their faces blacked. Before any words could be exchanged the ruffians fired on the McLeods, killing them both almost instantly. One of the girls made her escape from the house and ran toward a neighbor's; the other daughter and the mother attempted to run up stairs, and were fired on and both wounded—the mother in the arm, and the daughter in the arm and breast. A son of Neill McLeod, who was in a field hard by, hearing the firing, ran to the house, and, on his approach, was fired on by the men, receiving fifteen buckshot in his body. The robbers then, after cutting the wounded daughter about the head with a bowie knife, making several ugly wounds, pillaged the house, obtaining two or three hundred dollars in money, a considerable quantity of jewelry clothing and other articles, with which they made off. The daughter who escaped gave the alarm, but all attempts to capture the murderers have thus far proved unavailing. The murdered victims were both men of intelligence, and had before the war been wealthy, and though stripped of much of their property, were still in quite independent circumstances. The latest information from the family states that the mother and daughter, though very painfully wounded, will probably recover. The sons condition is very critical.

Miscellaneous.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The County Treasurer will attend to the several townships and boroughs, for the purpose of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 1870, at the times and places designated below, viz:

Dist. & Boroughs.	Time	Place.
New Sewickley,	June 27,	Unionville.
Rochester tp.	" 28,	George Kisley's.
Darlington bor.	" 29,	Anderson's Hotel.
"	" 30,	J. F. [illegible]'s.
South Beaver tp.	July 1,	John [illegible]'s.
Chippewa tp.	" 5,	Mrs. [illegible]'s.
S. Beaver & Ohio tps.	" 6,	Adam's Store.
Ohio tp.	" 7,	M. H. Partington's.
Hookstown bor & Green tp.	July 11 & 12,	Hotel.
Hanover & Green tp	July 13,	[illegible]'s at Bishop
Frankfort bore.	" 14,	Mrs. Stevenson's.
Hanover tp.	" 15,	J. M. Wilson's store
Raccoon tp.	" 18,	Hall's store.
Independence tp	" 19,	John Bisbee's.
Geo & Hopewell's	" 20,	J. Davis' store.
Hopewell tp.	" 21,	Robert W. Scott's.
Moon tp.	" 22,	Rav's store.

Payments can be made in adjoining townships. All Licenses must be paid on or before June 15th, otherwise they will be collected by proper officers with costs. EBEN ALLISON,
may4:tf Treas. Beaver Co.

COAL FOR SALE.—The undersigned has constantly on hand a good article of Lump and Nut Coal, which he will sell at reasonable prices, either at the bank, or will deliver to purchasers.—The bank is located on McKinley's Run, a few rods from the Pitt. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and but a short distance from Beaver station. I have also a good article of Fire Clay, which I will dispose of at reasonable rates.

Orders left at my residence in Bridgewater, or at Michael Camp's in Rochester, or at the bank, will receive prompt attention. J. C. MOULTER.
apr30:1870—1y

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, *PA.*
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.
mar 24:1f

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
SPRING - GOODS
AT
SCHIFF & STEINFELD'S
DRY GOODS & CLOTHING STORE,
NEW BRIGHTON.

They have purchased in the East at the late low, panic prices, a heavy supply of

Domestic & Foreign
DRY - GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.,

Which they are offering now as low as

Before the War.



They are now selling

Good comfort calico at.....6 cents.
Splendid dress calico at.....10 "
The very best dress calico (elegant patterns).....12½ "
Spring styles of delaines.....18 "
A No. 1 bleached and unbleached 4-4th muslins.....12½ "

Black and Colored Alpacas

25 per cent. less than last Fall.

Good unbleached Socks, 3 pair for 25 cts.

Good bleached Ladies' Hose, 10 cts.

All other goods at correspondingly low prices.

Their Stock of Clothing,
OF THEIR OWN MAKE,
IS NOW COMPLETE;

And they can assure the Public that they

Cannot be Undersold by Any One.

Merchant Tailoring

Is carried on by this Firm in a way which

MEETS THE APPROVAL

Of Every one who has Patronized them.

Only one price, is their motto;
Low Prices, their aim—
Honest Dealing, their practice, and
Elegant Fitting Garments their recommendation.

THEY ARE EMPLOYING NOW

15 Hands in this Department,

And are, therefore, enabled to

EXECUTE all ORDERS PROMPTLY.

NO ONE WHO WISHES TO GET
Goods at a Bargain
Should fail to call at
Schiff & Steinfeld's,
mar30;3m] NEW BRIGHTON.

BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of all Sizes and Styles of

GRATE FRONTS,

SUMMER FRONTS,
FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES,

Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves, &c, &c.

THE TRIUMPH STOVE FOR COAL,

The Jackson Stove for Coal & Wood,

And the Black Cook Stove for Wood only,

ARE THE BEST STOVES

For Baking & Cooking.

We Warrant their Operation.

THEY NEVER FAIL!

mar30:6m

☞ Blank Summon's for sale at the ARGUS office.

Medicinal.

ADDRESS
TO THE
Nervous and Debilitated,

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN PROTRACTED FROM HIDDEN CAUSES, AND WHOSE CASES REQUIRE

PROMPT TREATMENT.

To Render Existence desirable.

If you are suffering, or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect is produced on your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is there a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver-complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that these bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; They don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your down cast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or

How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other form of disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to—and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE USE OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU

Is the great diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility,

And all diseases of the Urinary Organs whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRAC BUCHU, Established upward of 19 years prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
DRUGGIST,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South 10th Street, Phila'd., Pa.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.
may18;1y.

Hanauer's Column.

A. HANAUER,
CORNER OF BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,
Bridgewater, Pa.,

Calls attention to the fact that he has now ON HAND, AND WILL RECEIVE DURING THE SEASON,

The Latest Styles of
Spring and Summer
Millinery Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Trimmed & Untrimmed
Bonnets & Hats,
RIBBONS,
OF ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS,
FINE LACES,
FRENCH FLOWERS & ORNAMENTS.

I would also Inform my Customers and the Public that I have Engaged

First Class Milliners,

And will take pleasure in Showing You the Finest

Bonnets and Hats

Ever made in Beaver County.

In Fancy Goods,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS,

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE,

And we will sell at prices to deserve the FAVOR OF ALL.

A. HANAUER,
Corner Bridge and Market Streets,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.,
WILSON'S BUILDING,
NEW BRIGHTON, Pa.,
And Opposite Niagara House,
ALIANCE, O.

Bonnets & Hats
Bleached and Pressed
IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.
apr18;tf

Dry Goods.

GOLD PRICES.
S. J. Cross & Co.,
ROCHESTER,
Bridgewater, Pa.,

Have received, within the last few days, the following goods, which they propose to sell at

GOLD PRICES:
SPRING STYLES OF
PRINTS AND
DELAINES,
MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
TICKING,
CHECKS,
JEANS;
DENIMS,
TOWELING CRASH,
HOSIERY, &C., &C.

BOOTS & SHOES.

COFFEE,
TEA,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUP,
BACON,
LARD.

100 Kegs of Shoenberger's Juniatta Nails.

ONE TON
—OF—
B. L. Fahnestock & Co's.
Pure White Lead.

50 Bbls. Massillon
WHITE WHEAT
FLOUR,
March 23, 1870

☞ Blank Commitments for sale at the ARGUS office.

CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
At Lowest Prices,
M'CALLUM BROTH'S.
51 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

We Have Facilities for Supplying
RETAIL DEALERS
Equal to
ANY EASTERN JOBBING HOUSE.
McCALLUM BROS.
apr6;1y

☞ Blanks of nearly all the different kinds for sale at the ARGUS office.

JAMES ALLISON
HAS RECEIVED
A new and well selected
ASSORTMENT OF
DRY - GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE
AND
HARDWARE,
WHICH HE OFFERS
AT
Low Prices.
may11;tf

BOUNTY.
$100 Bounty collected for all soldiers who called for three years between
May 4th and July 22d 1863,
who were discharged for disability before serving two years, and who have heretofore received no bounty. The undersigned is prepared
To Collect these Claims at once,
at moderate rates as allowed by Government. Also
Pensions for Fathers, Mothers, Minor Children, &c., &c.
ALL SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR HERNIA (RUPTURE)
Are Entitled to Full Term Bounty, and also to Pensions.
Call on or send discharge to the Undersigned,
AND YOUR CASE WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
B. F. BROWN,
U. S. Claim Agent, GAZETTE Building,
Corner 6th Avenue and Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
apr27;3m

Dry Goods.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
No. 178 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY,

Would respectfully call the attention of their customers to the fact that they have just opened a very large and attractive stock of Dress Goods at prices lower than they have been for years. We solicit an examination of our stock, and always take pleasure in showing our goods. Customers can always rely on being waited upon with attention and courtesy.

Among our new goods we have

100 PIECES GENUINE WASH POPLIN,
AT 25 CENTS.
160 PIECES CORDED POPLINS,
ALL COLORS, 25 CENTS.
40 Pieces Pure Mohairs,
31 *CENTS.*
1 case WASH POPLINS
SIXTEEN CENTS.
40 PIECES BEAUTIFUL
Black Alpacas,
37½ *CENTS.*

With a full stock of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
At prices as low as the lowest
A. W. Erwin & Co.
178 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
jun1:ly.

OPERA HOUSE ENTERPRISE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
VALUE.....$80,000 | TICKETS.....$5 EACH

THE Proprietor of this fine structure, Mr. Chas. A. having made an assignment, the mortgagee & assignee have consented to put it up in a
GIFT ENTERPRISE
For the benefit of his creditors generally, with outside of the mortgage holders, would here state, the entire loss of their claims if the building should be put at forced sale. The rents of the Opera House building amount to about $3000 a year, and could be made to pay better. The benefit of the transaction is endorsed by E. Peeters & Son, and Greiner, Steel & Co., Bankers, Alliance, Ohio, which firms can be consulted by any one desiring further information. The money from the sale of tickets will be deposited with the above named Bankers, at whose counters the ticket money will be refunded, provided anything should occur to prevent the distribution. If the tickets are not sold sooner, the drawing will take place
September 10th, 1870.
S. G. McKEE, *Gen'l Ag't.*
Alliance, Stark County Ohio
Agent for Beaver County: M. SCHIFF,
jel:6m] Of Schiff & Steinfeldt, New Brighton

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.
THOS. M'CREERY, Cashier
J. F. DRAVO, J. B. ANGELL,
J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may1:ly

☞ Blank Mortgages for sale at the ARGUS office.

FALLSTON
Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS.
The GREAT WESTERN has no superior for this Locality.

STOVES.
Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove
Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL.
LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK.

BEST BAKER,
MOST DURABLE
ALTOGETHER
THE BEST STOVE IN USE

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent
EXTENSION TOP,
which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons
Who have purchased and used the
GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,
Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, as bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.
JOHN THORNLEY.
apr30:1m